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Hongkong, 9th September, 1907.

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Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 14TH, 1907.

In the adage, what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander, but in politics it is not. International relations are not arranged on any such principle. It is very touching to find an American paper crying *non culpas*, especially a Californian paper. The *San Francisco Chronicle* of August 7th, one of the yellowest of the yellow press, one that has howled most strenuously on the side of race prejudice, and striven for popularity by parroting popular clamour, right or wrong, has been driven into a corner indeed, when it can bring itself to make the following confession:

"We claim no right to enter Japan against the wish of its people, and now recognize that our armed intrusion under Commodore Perry was an act of barbarism committed in the hope of exploitation. We have no desire to repeat it upon any other nation, nor will we permit, without resistance, such intrusion upon ourselves. We desire to live upon our continent and to let live upon other continents."

We do not know what attitude this particular newspaper takes towards the American occupation of the Philippines, but it is not likely that it would applaud precisely the same claim if made by a Filipino journal. It talks of the right of each race to regard its own territory as a citizen regards his home—as a sacred place into which those only may be admitted who have the capacity

of guestship, the personality which makes it possible to live with the host nation on terms of justice and righteousness. Justice and righteousness—in San Francisco! The more the San Franciscans appeal to reason in this matter, the worse their case appears. There is only one honest stand they can make, and if they made it and stuck to it, we could sympathize with them. "We do not want Asiatics, and rightly or wrongly, we refuse to take them." We could understand that, and we could even excuse it. But this talk of justice and righteousness is colossal impudence. Even with the frank confession of guilt regarding Perry's achievement, and the tardy apology for it, the San Francisco journal cannot get within touch of honesty. It is not objecting to "such intrusion upon ourselves," but to the peaceful entry of invited guests. The invitation is contained in the reciprocal treaty between Japan and America, an arrangement sought, not by the Japanese, but by the Americans themselves. Japan has faithfully kept her part of the bargain, and the American government finds itself unable to keep its part, owing to the incited clamour of a mob of sandbaggers in that notorious city of "unrighteousness," San Francisco. We can enjoy the exchange of courtesies, goes on this unctuous humbug, with Japan's educated and distinguished men, we can cordially join them in scientific investigations and pursuits, we can trade with them in a friendly spirit but we cannot mingle peacefully with them as members of the same body politic. Why? This representative of thought in the body politic a body whose head has just been found to be so corrupt as to need interment—in jail, says the differences in ideals and habits of thought are absolutely irreconcilable. So it insists, to save its uniquely just and righteous ideals and habits of thought from being smothered under, that "this continent, being the home of a white race, shall be preserved as such, and we demand the exclusion of Asiatics because we insist that they shall not break up our home." One would think from that pathetic tag that it had been the Japanese who had been doing the rioting and house-breaking, instead of the highly civilized clientele of the *San Francisco Chronicle*. In words distinctly and deliberately provocative of further lawlessness, it hints at necessary and inevitable fighting, "which no laws can prevent." It may be noted that it speaks for the whole continent, a claim that the best Americans repudiate. During the trouble, it has shifted from one ground to another, and probably will soon be driven to make the only stand we have indicated as inadmissible. When it gets there, and it is very near it now, we will be prepared to listen to it with more patience.

After all, this shifting of populations is getting to be an embarrassing problem, and even rough and ready solutions threaten to become welcome before long. Australia has been tackling it for a long time; British Columbia is busy with it now; South Africa has had a taste of it; and even over Liverpool in England its shadow has fallen. Japan herself has begun to deport Chinese coolies. To a disinterested onlooker, the general situation is reminiscent of the two donkeys, each with its head over the fence, reaching for its neighbour's grass. It has to be admitted that the white man started the game. If he hadn't, there would have been no American nation to-day. So it is no use talking of justice and righteousness, unless we are prepared to retrace our steps. Merely to copy the *San Francisco Chronicle*, and to admit that our intrusions were acts of barbarism, is not enough. If we persist in forcing our friendly intercourse upon people of different skin, prating of good will the while, we must learn to see their pigmentation without openly shuddering, and even to rub elbows with them without trying to kick them. There is another way. It is unlikely that every American and Englishman will be withdrawn from China and Japan, which would be necessary to bring expulsion and exclusion into line with justice and righteousness. Perhaps, if it is found that San Francisco and Vancouver must have their way, the Powers will try the plan that the Americans have adopted for the Red Indians; to take such portions of China and Japan as we need, and herd and confine the natives into "reservations" in the unclaimed balance. But as that might stagger humanity, the chance is that after all San Francisco and Vancouver will have to put their demands in their pockets, and take their chance with the rest of the world, under the existing arrangements. The white man having made his bed must lie upon it. His catchword of conquest having been universal brotherhood, he seems bound to face his fraternal duties without so much grimacing.

Taz considered judgment of Mr. F. A. HAZELAND, Magistrate, in the extradition case arising out of the alleged Swatow "rebellion," teems with interesting considerations. Although there are rumours of possible appeals, we presume that until formal notice is given the case is no longer *sub judice*, and that we may venture to comment upon it. The extradition of persons, under our treaty with China, may be a matter of expediency as much as a matter of justice, if we consider our own political interests. It could be very embarrassing for the British administration of a Colony so closely and intimately connected with China, were its hospital to be abused. Between that consideration and our humane reluctance to hand men over to the cruelty of a judicial system for which we entertain no shred of respect, we find our dilemma, and so it is no wonder that there should be considerable variety of opinion as to the merits of this and similar cases. The Magistrate referred to may have had such issues in his mind, but it is quite clear that in coming to his decision he rigidly banished them. Not expediency, not humane sentiment, but in a severely judicial interpretation of the law as it appears to him, is the basis of his decision. His interpretation will come under the criticism of others according as it squares with their notions of expediency or humanity. Without passing any opinion on the merits or demerits of the peculiarly British stipulations in our extradition treaties, embodying our tenderness for political offenders the world over, we may at once proceed to express our opinion that, whether that tenderness be wise or otherwise, the intention of the law is to give it vent, to protect political offenders, and that Mr. HAZELAND's definition of what constitutes political offence is not broad enough for the spirit and intention of the law, though it may bring it within the letter as expediency has been in the habit of defining it. Surely it does not need much demonstration that there are numerous genuine political offences possible besides those which happen when there are "two or more parties in the state each seeking to impose the government of their [sic] own choice on the other." Let us take a readily conceivable instance in Russia. Some writer, say Tolstoy, incurs the resentment of the Russian Police Bureau by decriing the corruption of the government. He is not advocating its substitution by another, but its reform. In the course of his denunciation, he uses words which constitute, say, *lese majeste*, some breach of some Russian law which renders him liable to Siberia. He escapes to London, and his extradition is applied for. Would London give him up, because there did not happen to be "two or more parties in the state each seeking to impose the government of its choice on the other or others"? Or would it say that as a *bona-fide* political offender he was entitled to the protection of the stipulatory clause? Take the story of England's Runnymede, and by a violent effort of imagination, conceive of a repetition of a like incident in China. Put the EMPRESS-DOWAGER in the shoes of King John, with the leading representatives of her people compelling her to sign a Chinese Magna Charta. Imagine then, further, that by some coup d'état, her shrewd Majesty were suddenly to turn the tables on the Chinese Barons, necessitating their hasty flight to Hongkong. They had not endeavoured to depose her and set up a new government; but by a little forceful intimidation had tried to induce the existing government to do the right thing as they saw it. There were not "two or more parties in the state"—then were they not political offenders? We fancy that in such a case, even Mr. HAZELAND would throw CAVE J. aside and refuse extradition. Is the Swatow case really so very different? We do not think so. Here were these sturdy Swatow prototypes of the Runnymede Barons, bringing forceful suasion to bear upon the local representatives of her Peking Majesty to make them give them their rights. Their offences, or crimes if you like, were "incidental to and formed a part of political disturbances," of which we submit, there was sufficient evidence. That the man immediately concerned was a common, thieving, murdering rascal we find it difficult to believe. Who would find the money for the defence of such an one? On the whole, however inexpedient it would seem to protect such people, we are inclined to think that he was entitled to the sanctuary offered his class by the spirit and intention of our law as it relates to extradition.

One other point occurs to us, with which we have omitted to deal. His Worship approvingly quotes, *vis à vis* the suggestion that application for rendition was based upon a charge not *bona fide*, Lord Russell, Chief Justice, who in *re ARROW* said: "It has been pointed out by myself and my learned brothers during the argument that this is in itself a very grave and very serious statement to put forward and one which ought not to be put forward except upon very strong grounds; it conveys a reflection of the gravest

possible kind not only upon the motive and actions of the responsible government but also impliedly upon the judicial authorities of a neighbouring and friendly power. Is it open to us at all to consider such a suggestion? In my judgment it is not and I have already said the grounds for my opinion. The question here upon the political aspect of the extradition and it must be determined upon a consideration of matters into which this court is not competent and has no authority to enter. Such considerations if they exist at all must be addressed to the executive of the country and ought not to enter into the judicial consideration of the question which in this case turns solely upon the construction of the extradition act and the treaty."

That may be law, but it certainly is not common sense. We can admit that such a suggestion should not be made without reasonable grounds, but for the rest, Lord Russell betrayed a singular lack of ordinary human "savvy." It is not a reflection of the "gravest possible kind." None but an uncommonly scrupulous man is going to be angry at Russia or China if, in their anxiety to get hold of some serious political offender, they adopt some such machinelike method of getting round the, to them, inexplicable squeamishness of the British where a political offender's fate is concerned. We are not shocked by it, but as common-sense individuals we would keep our eyes open for it, and see to it carefully that our ideas of justice are not so circumvented. In the case of China, as we intimated in opening, we have no shyness about reflecting "impliedly upon the judicial authorities of a neighbouring and friendly power," which seems so shocking a thing to Lord Russell. Lord Russell does not know as much of the Chinese judicial authorities as we do, and we ought to be guided by our local knowledge, and not by the gentlemanly qualms of that eminent jurist. It is not only "open" to us to consider such a suggestion, but our duty to take it up and honestly consider its probability. Lord Russell considered the Court incompetent to review "the political aspect of extradition," yet he allowed it to consider etiquette like that. His concern for the respect to the neighbouring Power and its judiciary was political. What else? He seems to us decidedly inconsistent in referring one political aspect to "the executive of the country," and then consenting to consider another, of less material importance. Still, if he as Chief Justice was obliged to confine his attention to "the construction of the extradition act and the treaty," we respectfully submit that Mr. BAZELAND as Magistrate was not. As a matter of fact, His Worship did look into the suggestion, and his citation of Lord Russell's scruple was quite explicable, for he decides that there was nothing in the evidence to support the assertion that the prisoner was wanted for a political offence. Assuming the correctness of that finding, His Worship's decision was absolutely correct, but with that finding we beg deferentially to disagree.

To-day (Saturday) is the Paraoe New Year's Day, commencing 1277 Anno Yezidjir.

The Y.M.C.A. Bulletin has made its first appearance for the beginning winter season.

Sportsmen report that not for many years has the snipe shooting been better than it is this year.

The Volunteer Parade Concert arranged for to-night has been postponed on account of the threatening weather till next Saturday night.

It is understood that the defendant in the Extradition case reported yesterday will appeal to the Supreme Court against the decision of Mr. H. Zeland.

Pollard's Lilliputian Opera Company is having a very successful tour and the various Australian press notices refer in highly complimentary terms to the performances of the little folks. They will visit Hongkong shortly.

Travellers in the New Territory will appreciate the innovation that is just being made. Finger posts, with the directions in English and Chinese are being erected at various cross roads and junctions.

In the ruins caused by explosions in the expensive siege operations now proceeding at Chatham some wag put up a kind of In Memoriam notice, which states:
Built by Convicts, 1894.
Destroyed by Lunatics, 1907.

Jo'n Chinaman has been the first, writes the *Rangeon Gazette*, to introduce insolvency in the Chin Hills, where a Chinaman has been declared insolvent in the Falam district court. The liabilities are small, under Rs. 561, and except claims by three Indian shopkeepers and a sweeper are all due to a Chinese carpenter. It may be as well for the peace of the locality that there are no Chin creditors.

As a typical specimen of Indo-Anglian literature the following is worth quoting:—Honoured Sir,—Having been amputated from my family for some years, and as I have complaints of the abdomen coupled with great constipation of the intestines and prostration of all desire for work, with also the disgorging of my dinner, I hope your highness will excuse my attending orderly room for ten or nine more days, and in duty bound, shall ever pray for the salubrity of your temper and enlargement of your family.

Mr. J. B. Miller, of Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, has discovered what is believed to be the richest nickel deposit in Canada, near Worthington, in Northern Ontario. The vein is reported to be a hundred feet wide, and to contain almost pure metal. The Standard Oil capitalists, who control the nickel field in Canada, are endeavouring to purchase the new ground.

In America the oath is gradually going out of fashion. Transatlantic passengers are now allowed to substitute an affirmation for the oath, before the Customs officers, and at Washington the Government clerks are no longer compelled to swear to their expenses account. They can travel at Uncle Sam's cost with an elastic purse-string and then certify their accounts "upon their honour." It is estimated that the Government by substituting the affirmation for the oath will save a large sum in notary's fees, and possibly some perjury.

We (the *Finang Gazette*) hear that in order to better regulate the traffic twelve special Chinese constables are to be engaged. They will be required to have a knowledge of Malay, although they are principally intended to deal with Chinese jinrikisha-pullers and Chinese cart men who do not understand any other language but their own, and in consequence often get into trouble with Malay and Indian constables for not obeying orders. The uniform of the new constables, owing to their nationality, will be of a somewhat different pattern from that worn by the other native Police.

In Tonkin, the Government offers prizes to planters to encourage certain lines of cultivation. The Chamber of Agriculture there has asked the Government to go a step farther, and organize a system of advances to planters. It is pointed out that circumstances arise in which planters, without any fault of their own, run short of funds in hard times, and have to turn to money-lenders who exact the very utmost from them to their ruin very often. The *Avenir du Tonkin* urges the Government to settle the difficulty, which is the main hindrance to the development of planting enterprise in the Colony.

The Secretary of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey denies the statement that it is the intention of the company to provide for the payment of any fines by raising the price of oil. It is also denied that the estimate made by a Government official that the company in 24 years has made a profit of 749,000,000 dollars is based on accurate information. The earnings of the organization, its officials declare, have never been made public, and the assertion made by the Government Commissioner, Mr. Garfield, can be merely guesswork. The Standard Oil Company, by the way, is being vigorously proceeded against in Kansas, where fifty questions have been filed by the Attorney-General as to the connection of the Standard Oil with the Prairie Oil and Gas Company.

There are in the report on the Customs administration of Ceylon some interesting references to the prevailing craze for dressing native children in a quasi-European fashion. The report says:—The native infant population in practically all the towns of Ceylon are now clothed in what is supposed to be European fashion. It is a common sight on a festive day to see a crowd of native men and women wearing the simple and picturesque dress that they have worn for centuries, while the children are decked out in plush and velvet, in tam-o'-shanters, straw hats and bonnets with feathers, wearing stockings and socks many sizes too large, descending on patent leather shoes many sizes too small. The contrast in dress is as painful to the spectator as it must be to the children condemned to wear such finery.

Says the *Sydney Daily Telegraph*: Practically the whole of the 71 immigrants who arrived by the *Orona* on Aug. 7th have found employment in the country districts. The Intelligence Department has experienced no difficulty at all in getting them comfortable positions, there being a big demand for men of their stamp on the part of farmers, station-holders, and others. This immediate absorption of the agricultural immigrants who are arriving is a sure sign of the big development that is now taking place in the internal resources of the State. The welcome which the right class of immigrants is just now receiving from employers should be a means of encouraging more to arrive. The privileges immigrants have of nominating others is being largely availed of, this being one of the best recommendations that the State could receive from an industrial point of view.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. W. Scott Moncrieff and Officers, the Band of the Third Battalion "The Duke of Cambridge's Own" (Middlesex Regiment) will play the following programme of music during dinner at the Hongkong Hotel, this (Saturday) evening:—Overture: "Souvenir de Paris"; Supper Selection: "An Artist's Model"; Jodel: (a) Lied: "Morgenstund'"; Schubert: (b) Song: "Fetters of Gold"; Hutsinson Selection: "Tom Jones"; German Serenade: "Rebecca"; Helmut: Dances: Menuet—Hof-Jeu—Cavare and Olive Croquet; Soup—Black Turtle Soup; Fish: Boiled Fish and Egg Sauce; Butters—Eggsauce; Farce and Green Peas; Stewed Sweetbread and Mushrooms; Chicken Liver and Ham Patties; Curry—Steak Curry; Joints—Roast Lamb and Mint Sauce; Roast Capon and Sausage; Boiled Corned Ox Tongue and Carrots; Cold Bologna Sausage and Mixed Salad; Sweet—Toast Pudding; Chocolate or Ice Cream and Finger Cakes; Apple Dumplings; Tasty Cake; Cream Biscuits; Dessert—Coffee—Fruit.

"Tamil Self-Taught" is a title not likely to sell many copies in Hongkong, and the task of reviewing this work by Don M. de Silva Wickremasinghe (London: E. Marlborough & Co.) presented obvious difficulties. However, a Tamil-speaking gentleman was eventually unearthed, and he declares that the book is very well arranged for the purpose, the diction refined and pure, and the general information accurate. Any civil servant who expects to go south, and wishes to learn Tamil, should invest in a copy.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

FRENCH REVERSE.

LONDON, September 13th.

The French troops have suffered a severe defeat at the hands of the Moors at Taddert.

[Taddert is Berber's for 'town', and in this case refers to a village in Algeria, of about two thousand population. There are Roman ruins there.]

UNQUIET INDIA.

LONDON, September 13th.

Riots have broken out in Calcutta and Europeans have been attacked in Eastern Bengal.

ASIATICS IN AMERICA.

LONDON, September 13th.

The Asiatics in Seattle are arming themselves. The unrest continues at Victoria, Vancouver, Bellingham, and other places in British Columbia.

[There is a Bellingham in Massachusetts but we can find no trace of such a place in British Columbia.]

THE "LUSITANIA."

LONDON, September 13th.

The s.s. "Lusitania" has accomplished another day's run of 593 knots, in spite of fog. She is expected to reach Sandyhook by nine o'clock to-night.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, September 13th.

Charles Grant of Shanghai is dead.

[REUTERS' SERVICE.]

THE RIOTS IN VANCOUVER.

LONDON, September 11th.

Vancouver was quiet yesterday evening. The Militia is held in readiness, the police arrested a score of Orientals, mostly Chinese, armed with revolvers, and a box was seized at the docks addressed to a Chinese merchant, containing thirty rifles and 5,000 rounds of ammunition. Official circles at Ottawa are hopeful of a settlement on the basis of restriction on immigration. The Canadian papers generally deplore the anti-Japanese outrages and demand the vindication of the law.

LATER.

A combined Chinese and Japanese organization in Vancouver has made overtures to the Hindus to join in a general industrial strike, the Hindus declined on the ground that they were British subjects.

JAPAN'S AMBASSADOR TO GERMANY.

LONDON, September 11th.

Mr. Inoué, the Japanese Ambassador to Berlin, took farewell of Prince Buelow yesterday at Norderny, prior to his departure for Japan.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE TREATY.

LONDON, September 11th.

The Russo-Japanese Treaties have been published in St. Petersburg.

THE JAPANESE CRUISERS IN AUSTRIA.

LONDON, September 11th.

The Emperor Francis Joseph has received Admiral Ijima and Officers of the *Tsu Kube* and *Chitose*.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—
On the 13th at 9.30 p.m.—Orders issued to hoist No. 2 night signal.
A depression appears to be developing in the China Sea, probably to the S.E. of Hongkong.
On the 13th at 5.45 a.m.—Orders issued to hoist the Black Cone point dayward and Drum (indicates a typhoon S.E. of Colony within 300 miles).
At 11.00 a.m.—The barometer has risen slightly over Formosa and the S.E. coast of China, and fallen considerably in Hongkong. The depression may be a typhoon. It appears to be situated about 125 miles to the S.E. of Hongkong to be moving towards W.N.W. at present.
Pressure remains high over N. China.
Strong E. winds are likely to prevail in the Formosa Channel, and cyclonic gales along the Northern shores of the China Sea.
Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 1.23 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—
N.E. probably veering to S.E. (gale); showery, rainy.
Hongkong & Neighbourhood... E. winds.
Formosa Channel... E. to S.E. gale.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook... N. gale.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan.

SUPREME COURT.

Friday, September 13th.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUNISH JUDGE).

LI CHI-CHIN'S AFFAIRS.

The matter of Li Chi-chin was again mentioned. It will be remembered that his Lordship held this defendant to be a partner in the Tak Li Lung firm, and as such 26 judgments were entered against him, and on the application of his solicitor, Mr. J. H. Gardiner (of Messrs. Brutton and Hett), execution stayed pending appeal.

Mr. F. X. d'Almeida, who appeared for some of the plaintiffs, informed his Lordship that security had been submitted to the Registrar and he was considering it.

Mr. R. A. Harding, also representing a number of plaintiffs, asked that the security be put up in cash, not in guarantees. He undertook the defendant had effected a sale of certain property this week, and had the proceeds.

His Lordship—That is a question to go and argue with the Registrar.

Mr. Almeida—Will your Lordship fix a time for the Registrar to get the security?

His Lordship—I can't fix a time for the Registrar to make up his mind. You'd better go and see him, and bring the matter up in Chambers. There are two more cases to-day I see.

Mr. R. Harding—Yes, my Lord, and I appear for the plaintiffs.

The amount these two plaintiffs sought to recover was \$1,008.92. Both proved their claims, and judgment was entered for each with costs, and as in the other cases, execution stayed pending the appeal.

Mr. Gardiner informed his Lordship that security would be given to cover these two cases.

His Lordship—Let's go into original now.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUNISH JUDGE).

BROTHERS IN COURT.

Li Po-ung sued Li Pak to recover the sum of \$10,587.26, being money paid by plaintiff for defendant at his request, and interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum. In this case, and in the succeeding two, Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, instructed by Mr. J. H. Gardiner (of Messrs. Brutton and Hett) appeared for the plaintiff, the defendants being absent and without representatives.

Li Po-ung stated that on January 17th, 1905, his brother borrowed the amount claimed from the Bank of Taiwan, and he became surety. The money had not been repaid.

His Lordship gave judgment and costs for the plaintiff.

In the second action Li Po-ung claimed from the Luk Yung Wo Kee Bank and Li Kuei-tong the sum of \$21,353.45 due on a bill of exchange, which plaintiff paid on behalf of the defendant. On plaintiff swearing that none of this amount had been repaid, his Lordship gave judgment and costs for him.

In a third action against the Luk Yung Wo Kee and Li Pak, plaintiff deposed to paying an amount of \$23,181.54 at the request of his brother. This amount was still due and owing.

His Lordship entered judgment and costs for plaintiff.

LOCAL SPORT.

LAWN BOWLS.

The representatives of the Thistle and the Shamrock will try conclusions on the Police Club this afternoon for silver spoons.

FOOTBALL.

The Annual Meeting of the Y.M.C.A. Football Club was held this week when the following officers for the ensuing season were elected:—Hon. President, Mr. W. D. Braidwood; President, Mr. J. L. McPherson; Secretary, Mr. R. C. Barlow; Treasurer, Mr. T. G. Turnbull; Captain, Mr. A. Hamilton; Vice-Captain, Mr. A. Piorey; Committee: The Captain, Vice-Captain, Messrs. Bishop, McCubbin and Raven.

LAWN TENNIS.

The First Round in the Doubles Handicap in the lawn tennis tournament promoted by the Craignower Cricket Club resulted as follows: A. E. Asger and L. A. Rose, a bye; S. E. Green and L. E. Lammert, a bye; G. Evans and W. A. Brand beat A. O. Brown and M. A. Razack, 6/2, 8/6; R. Bass and L. Vincinet beat J. Toppin and R. B. Cooper, 6/1, 4/6, 6/2; L. d'Almeida and F. Loureiro scratched to F. and H. Rapp; J. D. Kinnaird and F. Crawford beat E. Irving and C. H. Lyon, 6/2, 6/1; R. Pestonji and F. Drude, a bye; J. Pestonji and R. W. Pearson, a bye.

The Second Round resulted: Asger and Rose beat Green and Lammert, 2/6, 6/0, 6/3; Bass and Vincinet beat Evans and Brandt, 6/3, 4/6, 6/2; F. and H. Rapp beat Kinnaird and Crawford, 6/0, 1/8, 6/4; Pestonji and Pearson beat R. Pestonji and Drude, 6/2, 6/3.

The Third Round resulted: Bass and Vincinet beat Asger and Rose 5/7, 8/6, 6/0; Pestonji and Pearson scratched to F. and H. Rapp.

The Final ended: Bass and Vincinet beat F. and H. Rapp, 6/4, 1/8, 4/6, 6/4, 8/6.

CRICKET.

Net practice will commence at the Craignower C.C. on Monday next.

How to be Beautiful—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Creme Charming, Lash Charmant and Special Skin Tonic and Powder Charmant will enable you to do it. Her Specialties for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents.

FUNNELS AND FLAGS.

The American Consulate General received the following typhoon warning from the Manila observatory at 9.45 a.m. yesterday:—"September 13, 1907, 3.30 a.m. typhoon crossed South Guam last night."

Captain Bandai of the s.s. *Tijanus* reports having encountered a typhoon shortly after leaving Kuchinotzu. The taffails of his steamer were carried away, and one of her lifeboats was damaged, but otherwise the vessel arrived in port sound.

The typhoon squall, so well known to residents in the East, occurred frequently yesterday, and the signals hoisted at the Consulate were within 300 miles of the Colony. The boats were stopped at the Consulate. The Chinese boat *Chong-chang* had that day been in the middle of the typhoon. The s.s. *Tijanus*, which arrived in port yesterday afternoon from Manila, reported bad weather and a heavy sea throughout. The waves, according to the report furnished the Harbour Office, were breaking over Waglan Lighthouse. The fringe of a typhoon must have struck the Colony about 9 p.m., for a violent wind—and sea—arose, and the *Tijanus* was so impossible that the electric cars were stopped soon after. The Star Ferry boats were also stopped at a comparatively early hour. The last launch being unable to make Kowloon had to run for shelter. Beyond the carrying of a few riches, a number of boardings blown down and the smashing off of tree branches, we hear of no damage at the hour of going to press.

Before Commander Basil Taylor, Marine Magistrate, at the Harbour Office yesterday, Constable Downie prosecuted the masters of three cargo boats for unlawfully lying along side the steam launch *Lee Chow* in such a manner as to prevent the free access of other vessels to the southern fairway. The defendants pleaded not guilty, remarking that they did not know the harbour regulations, and were told by those aboard the *Lee Chow* to go alongside. Prosecutor informed his Worship that the *Macao* steamer *Sui Tai* was leaving the harbour while defendants' cargo boats were taking in cargo from the launch. She had not room to pass, and had to slow down. The defendants were fined \$5 apiece, the alternative being fourteen days' imprisonment.

As Admiral Lord Charles Beresford stepped on the landing-stage at Liverpool at the beginning of August to pay his official visit a very old man slipped through the cordon of police and stood before him. "Lord Charles," he cried, and held out his hand. The Admiral stepped, looked closely at the excited old man, and at the four medals on his breast. "Is that you, White?" he said. "Yes," answered the old man, "it is I, sir." Lord Charles laid a hand on the man's shoulder and shook hands with him. "And what was the ship we were on then?" "The *Sully*, sir," the old man said. "Wait till I come back, and have dinner with me," the Admiral said, and passed on.

A Malay named Mohamed Noor, a native of Sumatra, arrived at Singapore from Christmas Island recently by the *Islander*. This man has been shipwrecked off the coast of Borneo and has undergone some terrible experiences. He gave a representative of the *Free Press* details of his adventures. He was the master and owner of a large prahu, of sixteen kayoes, and left Sambar for Sarawak in his vessel with six other Malays. Kuching was reached in safety and the vessel was loaded up with a cargo of rice and paddy. The prahu then made Pulau Sarawak, but when twenty-four hours out from Kuching a squall suddenly struck her. The prahu capsized immediately and the mast was carried away. One man was killed by the falling mast and another was drowned, being drawn down by the sinking prahu. Mohamed Noor clung to a piece of wreckage, and he saw four of the others hanging on to the mast. The men on the mast drifted away and the mast, right of itself, drifted about at the mercy of the sea for ten days. He had nothing to eat except a few fish, "ikan merah," which he caught with his hands and devoured alive. One day the smoke of a steamer was seen in the distance. When he was in a state of despair, a steamer picked him up and took him to Christmas Island, and from there he was sent on to Singapore. "God helped me," he said, "and spared my life."

He will return to his home as soon as possible. It is probable that the authorities will send him back to the four men that he saw clinging to the mast. He was not injured in any way with the exception of a few cuts on his hands caused at the time of the accident. He says that from being so long in the sea, his skin peeled off. He was not attacked by fishes. The man looks very well considering all he has been through.

NAVAL NOTES.

The cost of marking ditty boxes, &c., is not to be charged against men entered since March 31st, 1907, who are entitled to the issue of a free kit.

A new order for the "Powerful" flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir Wilmot H. Fawkes, Commander-in-Chief of the Australia station, was to leave England early this month.

It is directed that in the case of the bands of port admirals, Royal Naval Barracks, and gunnery schools, music to the value of £3 will be supplied by the School of Music annually on demand at the expiration of three years from the date of original issue.

An Admiralty order has been circulated to the effect that officers appointed for surveying duties in a ship commissioning or recommissioning at home, or for service abroad, are to draw the surveying pay attaching to their appointment, from the date of joining the ship. The pay of certain officers affected by the new rule will be adjusted accordingly.

With reference to the revised allowances of torpedo-boat drivers and torpedo-boat crew, the proposals received from the different ports as to the allowances of consumable naval stores for these vessels, have been approved by the Admiralty, and will be embodied in the establishment for vessels with reduced crews now in course of preparation.

The "Royal Sovereign" battleship, of the Devonport Reserve Division of the Home fleet, together with the other "special service ships" in the Devonport division of the home fleet, was recently stripped of all mess-traps, and reserve provisions on board were returned to store. It is thought that she may be employed on transport service.

THE DESTRUCTION OF HAKODATE.

From a Yokohama lady, who arrived at Hakodate on the morning after the fire, the following description is given to the *Japan Gazette* of the scene when they approached Hakodate on board the N.Y.K. s.s. *Suryu-maru*:

"On reaching the deck we saw what seemed to be a very big fire in the lower part of the town. No one seemed to know exactly how big it was or how long it had been burning. Presently a sampan came alongside, and from the stern we learned that most of the town had been destroyed. It had started about nine the night before, and owing to the strong wind, had spread rapidly. The sampan was soon crowded with passengers from the ship and taken alongside the little wharf near the station at Hakodate."

"We landed and walked through streets and streets of ruins. On all sides there were houses burning, and here and there smouldering heaps of furniture that had been saved in some cases drawn by horses whose families were sitting on top of what alone remained of their homes. Clocks, tatami, screens, got all mixed in among fumes and kimonos."

"We left what had once been the town of Hakodate, and turned into the forests that lie on the slope of the hill at the back. Here we saw people completely exhausted stretched out asleep, smouldering tree-trunks and debris, while others were hurrying to find their effects before going down into the ruined town. On reaching the residence of Mr. E. J. King, which adjoins the U.S. Consulate at the summit of the hill we found everything in confusion. Families were camped out in the garden, on the verandah and all around the house. Both this house and the Consulate seemed to have escaped with very little damage—if any."

"From the verandah we were able to overlook the town, and saw fresh outbursts of fire, which no one seemed disposed to extinguish. A godown full of kerosene oil in (as part of) the town blazed up, and a long long line of explosions followed, and the fire came on fire in different places. In another part the contents of a godown flamed up in fiery fury."

"It was impossible for us to remain in Hakodate, even had we so desired, for every corner of shelter was required by the refugees, and doubts were raised as to the sufficiency of the food supply. When we left, Mr. King, agent for Mr. Liffin, was endeavouring to trace all the foreigners in the town to offer them what shelter and comfort he could, being ably seconded in his efforts by Consul Miller, who happened to be in Hakodate at the time. Of other Yokohama residents Mr. and Mrs. Bagnall were also in the place, but instead of returning to Yokohama they proceeded on the *Suryu-maru* to Sapporo and Otaru, where they originally planned."

"We left the house at about five o'clock p.m., carrying our luggage between us, and walked down to the wharf through scenes of desolation in some of which lay the scorched remains of animals. We passed the corner where the Hospital once stood, and among the ruins we not only skeletons but also burnt charred human bodies. After walking for about an hour we reached the part of the town where the fire originated and finally reached the little wharf where we had landed that morning. When at last we got on board the *S.S. Suryu-maru*, which was to take us back to Aomori, we found almost everyone had been on shore all day. It was an awful sight magnificent sight to watch a whole town in flames, blazing cheer to the water front; the sky was illumined, and the gleaming reflection in the water was wonderful. When we left, Hakodate was still burning, a pall of smoke hovering above the town."

THE ANTI-OPIMUM MOVEMENT.

The Times remarks that it was, of course, essential for the Chinese to give practical proof of the sincerity of their intentions in order to obtain the consent of the Indian Government to restrict, with a view eventually to excluding, the volume of imported opium. A statement by Mr. Morley a few weeks ago showed that this consent has been given, and that the export from India will be steadily diminished during the next few years. Whether the trade will be finally suppressed is to depend on the manner in which the anti-opium campaign is continued in China. This concession represents a considerable step towards the Government, and it is made from a spirit of friendship to the Chinese and from a sincere desire to assist in relieving the nation from the incubus of a pernicious and demoralising vice. That the final extinction of the Indian opium trade is to depend on the reality of the campaign against the vice in China is a wise provision. It will, we may hope, tend to prevent any relaxation of effort. How far the movement against the vice will be effectively carried out is still a matter of doubt. As yet only the very first steps have been taken. The closing of the opium dens of itself will not do much to extinguish the use of the drug. In the regulations issued by the Peking Government it is decreed that the land sown with the poppy is to be registered and reduced in area each year; that all smokers under sixty years of age must be licensed and must steadily diminish the quantity consumed; and that all shops selling opium are also to be registered and gradually reduced in number. As yet little or no attempt has been made to carry out these provisions, and the situation presents a picture that might well baffle the most efficient administrators. It would be idle to pretend that efficiency is a characteristic of the official class in China. Many, perhaps a majority, are notoriously lax and corrupt in the discharge of their functions. And as the administrative system of the Empire is remarkably lacking in cohesion and effective organisation it is seldom that the Government at Peking can enforce its will in the provinces. It is probable, therefore, that the spirit in which the opium regulations are observed in such provinces or districts will depend very largely on the character and inclinations of the local officials. This, in fact, is the case at present. Reports from various parts of China show that in many places nothing has been done to commence the campaign against opium. In one city the regulations are posted up and are read with indifferent curiosity. Elsewhere even this step has not been taken. It must also be remembered that China is a land where superficial appearances are often deceptive. The reports of the Chinese for national reorganisation.

CROWN AGENTS.

CYLON'S CRITICISM OF HONGKONG MERCHANTS' ATTITUDE.

Hongkong refuses to join hands with the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce in the matter of reforming the Crown Agents system, and under the circumstances it is not easy to see what further action can be taken at present.

A more remarkable letter than that from the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce we have rarely seen. The *King of Ceylon*, in dealing editorially with the Crown Agent system, and the entire absence of supporting facts or arguments renders it impervious to attack. Hongkong, because we are bound to believe that the Chamber of Commerce reflects the general view of the business community, is satisfied with the Crown Agent system, which will probably give inefficiency and extravagance—a fresh lease of life to the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce. It is very different to the *King of Ceylon*, who is weary to death of the Crown Agents, and like Ceylon, asks for wholesale reform of an antiquated system.

Our contemporary reproduces a Singapore view of the question, and proceeds:—

The fear of jobbery in the supply of commodities and materials to the public departments is held by a good many people; but there could be no real danger if the Crown Agents were admitted to open competition with local firms. The principle for which Ceylon is fighting is the same in the case of the Crown Agents, the Consulting Engineers, and the Colonial Office itself. We want recognition of the fact that we have developed tremendously, and that the swindling clothes which served a useful purpose enough in the years gone by are a ridiculous form of attire now.

Ceylon is suffering from a very bad overdose of Downing Street, Crown Agent, and Consulting Engineers just now; but we hope we are on the eve of better things. A great deal of discontent has been caused in Ceylon by mismanagement in Downing Street. Everybody in Ceylon knows that the line to Ratnapura had to be built sooner or later. Why then was the staff allowed to go, for the Colony to be left eventually for so much expense in the way of a new staff? Now the marking-time policy is showing itself in an endeavour to cheapen the Ratnapura Railway, which we do not want. We do not want sharper curves and greater gradients than in the original trace, because we know from our own sad experience that this is a bad policy. But we may have them forced on us. Who is to pay for the blundering over our railways? Ceylon had no voice in it, but Ceylon will have to pay. How many lakhs of rupees have been lost? What would have happened had a private business been so mismanaged as Ceylon has been?

These are all questions, which practical men in Ceylon are asking themselves and have been asking themselves for a long time. There has never been one single sound reason put forward from Downing Street in defence of its policy of procrastination towards Ceylon. The account of the Ceylon Government is the most mail, and did not herring ever drawn out of the sea. The fact that the Ceylon Government was collectively bled as a parcel of extravagant incompetence, and sent away with the advice to set aside five millions as a nest-egg to provide against imaginary future trouble was no better.

In matters so vitally affecting the prosperity of Ceylon we want to be able to set our own house in order, and to be saved from the debilitating influence of grand-motherly advisers in London.

ANGLO-JAPANESE TRADE DISPUTE IN ARBITRATION.

Trouble has arisen between the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and Messrs. Howling, Chaske and Co., London as to dried sardines to be used as fertilizer, reports the *Japan Mail*. The Japanese firm imported, on March 19th, 20th and April 27th, 194 tons of fertilizer from Bombay through the branch office of the British firm. On landing it, the material was found to be in bad condition, and further the quality was inferior as compared with the sample on which the business contract had been made. Upon this the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha presented a protest to Messrs. Howling, Chaske and Co., and since then negotiations have been conducted between the parties. Finally the shippers agreed to pay to the consignees five hundred pounds sterling by way of making good the alleged damage. The Japanese firm, however, insisted that the extent of the damage could not be covered by the proposed amount and decided to submit the affair to arbitration as stipulated in the contract. 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NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to the Manager, and not to the Editor, and must be sent to the Manager's Office, not later than 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of Daily Press should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Telephone Address: Press, Codes: A.B.O., 5th Ed. 12th.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

THE GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT announced to take place this evening on the Volunteer Parade Ground has been POSTPONED to the 23rd inst., owing to the threatening typhoon.

Hongkong, 14th September, 1907. 1503

THE CHINA AND JAPAN TELEPHONE AND ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

OWING to an Accident to a Cable, Communication is severed with Kowloon and all Stations East of the Naval Yard. Communication will probably be re-established to-day.

Hongkong, 14th September, 1907. 1504

TO LET.

STORAGE ACCOMMODATION for non-hazardous goods in the China Navigation Company's spacious godowns, situated on the Praya West. Storage & Godown Company, Ltd., Agents.

For terms, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., Hongkong, 14th September, 1907. 1505

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY Situate at Canton in the Empire of China. To be sold by Order of the Liquidator of THE CANTON & HONGKONG ICE AND CO. LTD. ON ONE LOT.

PUBLIC AUCTION On Thursday, the 26th September, 1907, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at The Sun Life Building, Sharncliffe, Canton, aforesaid.

By **MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT**, Auctioneer.

The Property comprises:— All that piece or parcel of ground situate at a Kok Pau at the entrance of Sai Ho in the Front Beach, Canton in the Empire of China, near the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Wharf at Canton. Total area, 50.40 chong, or 6,714 square feet or thereabouts.

Further Particulars, Plans and Conditions of Sale may be obtained from Messrs. GOLDING & BARLOW, 10, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, Vendor's Solicitors, and at SUN LIFE BUILDING, Canton, or from Mr. GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer, Hongkong, 14th September, 1907. 1506

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT has received instructions from the Mortgagee to sell by Public Auction.

On FRIDAY, the 27th inst., 1907, at 3 p.m., at his SALES ROOMS, Duddell Street.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, Situate at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, namely—

All that piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria, aforesaid, registered in the Land Office as Section "B" of Inland Lot No. 454; area, 624.05 square feet or thereabouts; Term, 999 years; annual Crown rent, \$95.14; together with all the old building materials of the houses formerly known as Nos. 238, 240, 242, 244, 246 and 248 QUEEN'S ROAD WEST, Victoria, aforesaid, as they are on the said piece of ground.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to S. W. TSO, Solicitor for the Mortgagee, or to GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer, Hongkong, 14th September, 1907. 1507

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LUN.

For SAMARANG & SOERABAYA. Taking cargo to all ports in Netherlands India on through Bill of Lading.

THE Steamship

"TILATAP," Captain van Fennek, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about 26th September. For information as to Freight and Passage, apply to the Head Agent of the JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LUN, Yokohama Buildings, 1st Floor, Hongkong, 14th September, 1907. 1508

"INDRA" LINE LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"INDRASAMBA" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their disposal in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's godowns, and/or extra hazardous Godowns, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 19th inst., at 4 p.m., will be subject to sale. No Fire Insurance has been effected by us in any case whatever.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Company within ten days after the vessel's arrival here, after which no claims will be recognised.

Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, To-day.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD., Agents, Hongkong, 13th September, 1907. 1509

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND POOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAEMUN," Captain A. J. Robson, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 16th inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS, LARPAIK & CO., General Managers, Hongkong, 13th September, 1907. 1501

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

From ANSWER—LONDON, MALTA, PORTSAID, SUEZ & STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their disposal in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 18th inst., at 4 p.m., will be subject to sale. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the vessel's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWITT, Superintendant, Hongkong, 13th September, 1907. 1502

PUBLIC COMPANIES

HONGKONG COTTON SPINNING, WEAVING & DYING CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Managers THIS DAY (SATURDAY), 14th September, at 12.30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Consulting Committee and Statement of Accounts to 31st July, 1907.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to the 14th September, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD., General Managers, Hongkong, 14th September, 1907. 1433

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, on SATURDAY, the 28th September, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1907.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 23rd September, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS, LARPAIK & CO., General Managers, Hongkong, 9th September, 1907. 1473

INTIMATIONS

TRANSLATED NOVELS (some illustrated; Actresses' Photos; catalogues free, or with sample, 2/11. (letter postage).—A. DE SAILLE, 20, Rue de la Michodière, Paris. 1264

NOTICE.

BILLS for all Monies due by me should be presented to me on or before the 15th September, 1907. All outstanding accounts due to me, if not settled on or before the 15th September, 1907, will be passed into the hands of my Solicitors.

J. W. OSBORNE, Hongkong, 15th July, 1907. 1181

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE TWELFTH HALF-YEARLY DRAWING OF SIXTY-FIVE DEBENTURES of the Hongkong Club, payable on MONDAY, the 30th September, 1907, will be held at the Hongkong Club House, at 11 o'clock a.m., on THURSDAY, the 19th September, 1907.

Bearers of Debentures are invited to attend the Drawing.

By Order, C. H. GRACE, Secretary, Hongkong, 10th September, 1907. 1481

YUET HAN RAILWAY CO., LTD.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 50,000 (Fifty Thousand) AUSTRIAN HARD WOOD SLEEPERS composed of

MURRAY RED GUM
RED MAHOGANY
WHITE
GREY BOX
TALLOW WOOD
BLACK BUTT
WHITE STRINGY BARK
RED
TURPENTINE
BLUE GUM

all in equal proportional quantities. Size of Sleepers: 8 ft. long by 9 in. wide by 5 in. thick.

Price in Hongkong currency C.I.F. Wong shu Delivery to be completed at the end of February 1908. Tenders to be opened in the Railway Co.'s Head Office, Canton, Monday, the 14th October, 1907 at 2 p.m.

All sleepers must be accompanied by a Government Certificate.

All Tenders must be accompanied with 500 dollars.

The right to accept or reject any or all of the Tenders is reserved.

THE KWONGTUNG MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION OF THE YUET HAN RAILWAY CO., LTD., Canton, 28th August, 1907. 1418

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the Letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 16th day of September, 1907, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of One Lot of Crown Land at Shaikwan, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

By ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE, PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT has instructions to sell by Public Auction On THURSDAY, the 19th day of September, 1907, at 3 p.m., at his SALES ROOMS, No. 3, Duddell Street, THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES

Situate at Victoria and Kowloon in the Colony of Hongkong, viz:—

1st. All that piece or parcel of ground known and registered in the Land Office as SECTION "D" OF MARINE LOT No. 34. Together with the messuage and erections thereon known as No. 84, BONHAM STREET, Area, 1,493 square feet. Term, 999 years, created by a Crown Lease dated the 7th day of April 1845. Crown Rent, \$25.00.

Secondly. All that piece or parcel of ground known and registered in the Land Office as THE REMAINING PORTION OF SECTION "A" OF KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 713. Together with the messuage and erections thereon known as No. 119, STATION STREET NORTH, Area, 1,138 square feet. Term, 75 years, created by a Crown Lease dated the 21st day of May 1897. Crown Rent, \$2.50.

Thirdly. All that piece or parcel of ground known and registered in the Land Office as SECTION "B" OF PRAYA RECLAMATION-TO-THE-REMAINING PORTION OF MARINE LOT No. 37A. Together with the messuage and erections thereon known as Numbers 5, Des Vaux Road West and 54, Connaught Road West. Area, 1,006 square feet. Crown Rent, \$18.00. For further particulars and conditions of sale

Apply to Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Solicitors for the Mortgagee, or to Mr. GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer, Hongkong, 7th September, 1907. 1474

By ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE, PUBLIC AUCTION.

MESSRS. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, On THURSDAY, the 26th day of September, 1907, at 3 p.m., at their SALES ROOMS, No. 5, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street, THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, Situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid, registered in the Land Office as INLAND LOT No. 1 OF SECTION "A" OF INLAND LOT No. 103. Together with the messuage thereon known as Nos. 267 and 269, Queen's Road Central. Term, 999 years. For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Solicitors for the Mortgagee, or to Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers, Hongkong, 12th September, 1907. 1445

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT has received instructions from the Executors of the Mortgagee to sell by Public Auction, On THURSDAY, the 26th September 1907, at 3.30 p.m., at his SALES ROOMS, Duddell Street, THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, Situate at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, namely—

All that piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria, aforesaid, registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 786; area 49,000 square feet or thereabouts; Term, 999 years; annual Crown rent, \$324.00; together with all the messuages thereon known as Nos. 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228 and 230 THIRD STREET, Victoria, aforesaid, as they are at their present condition.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale apply to S. W. TSO, Solicitor for the Mortgagee, or to GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer, Hongkong, 13th September, 1907. 1501

ROOM WANTED.

WANTED Furnished Bedroom. Central Location. Apply by letter to BOX 1234, Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 13th September, 1907. 1493

FRENCH LESSONS.

FRENCH TAUGHT entirely by Conversation and without translation in a Frenchman (a Teacher in Government Schools) and ENGLISH LESSONS by an English Lady. Apply by letter to B. R., Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 13th November, 1906. 1343

TO LET

TO LET.

"GLENWOOD" CAINE ROAD, suitable for a Boarding house or Club. Containing 20 Rooms. BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, First Offices and Dwelling Rooms.

No. 15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Top Floor, (over Coldbeck Macgregor's) OFFICES in Queen's Road Central. BELILIOS TERRACE HOUSES, ROBINSON ROAD.

"THE EYRIE" Peak (Furnished) for 3 Months from 1st September, 1907. Cheap Rental.

No. 6, DES VEAUX VILLAS (Peak). No. 2, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE. Apply to LINSTED & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, 9th August, 1907. 1102

TO LET.

2ND FLOOR No. 12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. No. 33, CAINE ROAD. AUCTION ROOMS, No. 2, Zedland Street. Nos. 1 & 2, FAIRVIEW, ROBINSON ROAD, Kowloon.

Apply to LEIGH & ORANGE, 1, Des Vaux Road, Hongkong, 26th August, 1907. 94

TO LET.

"STONHEVED" 35, Robinson Road. No. 52, CAINE ROAD. Nos. 27, 29, 31 and 33, SEYMOUR ROAD. Apply to SAM WANG CO., LTD., 81, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 22nd July, 1907. 1103

TO BE LET.

A S from the 1st August next, No. 5, MORRISON HILL. Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 1151

TO LET.

"BERIL" No. 1, GARDEN ROAD, KOWLOON. Containing 8 Rooms and Garden. Possession 1st June, 1907. Apply to H. M. H. NEMAZEE, Hongkong, 29th May, 1907. 982

TO LET.

3 STORIED GODOWN No. 127, Wanchai Road. Apply to REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO., Prince's Building, Hongkong, 27th June, 1907. 1126

TO BE LET.

ONE FOUR-ROOMED Corner House on Robinson Road, Furnished or Unfurnished. Also, ONE LARGE ROOM in Des Vaux Road, Office or Bedroom. Central position. Light and airy. Apply to Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 2nd September, 1907. 1435

TO LET.

"HATHERLEIGH", CONDUIT ROAD. No. 1, RIPON TERRACE, BONHAM ROAD. OFFICES in King's Building and York Buildings. GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST. A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road. FLATS in MORETON TERRACE. Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD., Hongkong, 2nd September, 1907. 1160

TO LET.

N. 5, ORMSBY TERRACE, Kowloon. Cheap rent. Apply to SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUSSION, Hongkong, 1st August, 1907. 1114

TO LET.

N. 2, HOLLYWOOD ROAD. Apply to ARRATON V. APCAR & Co., 45, Wyndham Street, Hongkong, 2nd March, 1907. 491

TO LET.

N. 2, MACDONNELL ROAD. Apply to COMPADORE'S DEPARTMENT, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Hongkong, 3rd June, 1905. 197

TO LET.

ONE FOUR ROOMED HOUSE at Praya East, near East Point. Apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD., Hongkong, 24th June, 1907. 1104

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

WITH POSSESSION FROM 1ST JUNE—IN WANCHAI ROAD. GODOWN, built of brick, with tiled roof, just thoroughly repaired, about 4000 square feet space, concrete flooring. Suited for storage of any kind of merchandise. Apply to Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 3rd May, 1907. 870

TO LET.

NOS. 3, OBSERVATORY VILLAS, Kowloon. Moderate Rental. Tennis Court and Electric Lights. No. 46, ELGIN STREET, 6 Rooms with front and back Verandahs. "CHERUB VILLA" A fine Bungalow. Near Observatory Villas. Cheap Rental. Apply to ARRATON V. APCAR & Co., 45, Wyndham Street, Hongkong, 20th June, 1907. 960

TO LET

TO LET.

LARGE AND SPACIOUS GODOWNS Nos. 9, 9A, 9B, 9C and 10, PRAYA EAST, formerly in the occupation of the Admiralty. Apply to HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD., Hongkong, 2nd September, 1907. 809

TO LET.

SHOPS AND FLATS in Des Vaux Road, Central. No. 6, CAMERON TERRACE, Kowloon. No. 14, SALISBURY AVENUE, Kowloon. No. 7, EAST AVENUE, Kowloon. Apply to HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LD., Hongkong, 15th July, 1907. 1155

TO LET.

GODOWNS Nos. 95, 96, 97 and 100, Praya East. Apply to CHATER & MODY, Victoria Buildings, Hongkong, 20th June, 1907. 1099

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNUTSFORD TERRACE KOWLOON. Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD., Hongkong, 2nd September, 1907. 1102

TO LET.

OFFICES in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS. Apply to SECRETARY, A. S. Watson & Co., Limited, Hongkong, 23rd April, 1907. 1800

TO LET.

A suit of 3 LARGE and ONE SMALL ROOMS with Bath Room attached, and Verandah all round, on the First Floor in College Chambers, No. 31, Wyndham Street, facing "Glenlyon". Can have the use of a Kitchen, can be rented singly or the whole. GROUND FLOOR of No. 4, Des Vaux Road including a Strong Room and servants' quarters. ROOMS on Second Floor of VICTORIA BUILDING, No. 5, Queen's Road Central, suitable for Offices. Apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co., LTD., Hongkong, 24th May, 1907. 921

TO LET.

A T KOWLOON, HALF-SHARE OF A EUROPEAN HOUSE. Rental \$95 per month. Apply to K. K. Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 11th September, 1907. 1497

TO BE LET.

SHAMEEN-CANTON, No. 24. From the 1st January, 1908, Premises now occupied by the East Asiatic Trading Company. Apply to JEBSEN & CO., Hongkong, 10th July, 1907. 1197

TO LET.

HOUSES in AUSTIN AVENUE, Kowloon. Apply to E. D. SASSOON & CO., Comptrollers Department, Hongkong, 22nd August, 1907. 1332

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

FIRST-CLASS BOARD & RESIDENCE AT "BRAESIDE." A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS RESIDENCE standing in its own grounds, with Tennis Courts, Good Dining and Reception Rooms, Large Airy and Well Furnished Bedrooms, every home comfort. Fine View of the Harbour; Terms moderate. Apply to Mrs. F. W. WATTS, "Braeside," 20, Macdonnell Road (late of "Tang Yuen"), Hongkong, 27th June, 1905. 144

PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE

MRS. GILLANDERS "CLAREMONT," 2 & 4, KENNEDY ROAD, Hongkong, 5th February, 1907. 604

MITSU BISHI GOSHI-KWAISHA (MITSU BISHI CO.)

COAL DEPARTMENT MARUNO-UCHI, TOKYO. Cable Address, "IWASAKI," which applies to all Branch Offices. At ABC 5th Ed., Western Union Code used. All Letters Addressed: MANAGER MITSU BISHI Co., with name of place under. BRANCH OFFICES: NAGASAKI, MUJI, KOBE, KARATSU, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, & HANKOW. AGENTS: YOKOHAMA: M. ASADA, Esq. CHINKING: Messrs. CHANGING & Co. MANILA: Messrs. MACDONNELL & Co. SOLE PROPRIETORS of Takashima, Ochi, Shinwa, Naniwa and Kami-Yamada Collieries, and also Hojo Colliery, which will shortly be ready to produce on a large scale the best Buzen Coal. The Head and Branch Offices and the Agencies of the Company will receive any order or sale produced from the above Collieries. T. MATSUKI, Manager, Hongkong, No. 2, Pedder Street, 8141

PHOTOGRAPHER

M. MUMBYA, JAPANESE ARTIST. Portrait and Crayon Enlargements and also colouring Photos and relief Photos. Views of China and Manila. Work done for Amateurs; 116, 5A, Queen's Road Central. Good Panoramas. Views of Hongkong, recently taken, on sale.

TYPEWRITERS

J. C. DOS REMEDIOS & CO., 19, Queen's Road Central, (First Floor) Agents ROYAL BAR LOCK TYPEWRITER CO. Machines, Ribbons, etc., always in stock.

F. A. V. RIBEIRO

Typewriting Work Undertaken. Cleaned, Repaired, Overhauled. Charges moderate. (late of the Hongkong Typewriting Bureau) 19, Queen's Road

Don't Worry About That Bald Spot

Don't Worry About That Bald Spot for if the scalp is smooth and shiny the baldness has come to stay. Better direct your apprehension toward the hairs immediately surrounding the spot, for they will be the first to go, unless you kill the dandruff germ and keep it out of the scalp with NEWBRO'S HERPICIIDE.

The time to save your hair is while you have hair to save. Extraordinary results sometimes follow the continued use of NEWBRO'S HERPICIIDE.

Doctor Waterhouse, a well known physician of Iowa, and a member of the firm of Dyer & Waterhouse, advised the Rev. R. N. Toms, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Charter Oak, Iowa, to use NEWBRO'S HERPICIIDE, read his letter about it:

Messrs. Dyer & Waterhouse, Druggists, Charter Oak, Iowa.

Gentlemen: The Herpiciide you recommended to me for use as a remedy for dandruff and baldness has proved a great success. I have used only one bottle and the result is surprising. The scalp has been thoroughly cleansed from dandruff, the old hair has softened and strengthened, while short, soft hair has already appeared in the bald spot, and I have been greatly relieved from headaches. I most earnestly recommend all afflicted, as I have been, to try NEWBRO'S HERPICIIDE.

(Signed) Rev. R. N. TOMS,
Pastor First Presbyterian Church,
Charter Oak, Iowa.

At DRUG STORES send 10 cents in stamps to THE HERPICIIDE CO., Dept. N., Detroit, Mich., for a Sample.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
SPECIAL AGENTS.

DR. M. H. CHAUN.

THE latest Method of the AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.
33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 17th April, 1907. 1444.

SIEN TING.
SUGAR DENTIST
No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. 461.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

THE Fast and Splendid Steamer of THE COMPAGNIE FRANÇAISE DES INDÉS ET DE L'EXTREME ORIENT
"PAUL BEAU"
will leave Hongkong on SUNDAY, 15th instant (weather permitting) at 9 A.M., and return from Macao at 5.30 P.M. the same day.
The Steamer will be berthed at the Company's Wharf, both here and at Macao.
Passages can be booked at the Office of the Underwriter until 5 P.M. on SATURDAY, the 14th, or on Board on day of sailing. For Further Particulars, please apply to
BARRETT & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 13th September, 1907. 1492

When buying Lime Juice Buy the Best.

"Montserrat" Lime Juice.

"MONTSERRAT" is prepared from cultivated limes, and is always fresh and pleasant to the taste. Mixed with plain or aerated water, it makes a cooling, refreshing, healthful drink.
Try a dash of "Montserrat" in your whisky and soda.

There are two kinds—
Unsweetened, i.e., Plain Lime Juice, Sweetened, i.e., Lime Juice Cordial.
Agents—A. S. WATSON & CO., Ltd., Hong-Kong.

BOVRIL

is an excellent tonic, bracing the system when everything else fails.

Try a little milk in your hot Bovril.

A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES
If you suffer from any disease due to an impure state of the blood, most whatever the nature, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famous Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—it cures SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER
EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For SCROFULA, SORE THROAT, BOZEMIA, BLOOD POISON, ULCERS, SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES, SORES OF ALL KINDS. It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

NOTE.—This mixture is pleasant to the taste, nutritious to the most delicate constitution, and either from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit answers to give it a trial to test its value. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48 Bridge Street Row, Chester, writes: "I had a line in favour of Clarke's Blood Mixture. I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' June 31, 1903.

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
and beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

CHARLES DAY & CO.,
LONDON,
ARE THE SOLE EXPORT BOTTLING AGENTS
FOR

JOHN JAMESON & SON'S
WHISKY.

And on each label must be found the following Notice and Signature.
In order that Consumers may feel assured of genuineness, we would request attention to this our Special Export Label, and to our Trade Mark and Name, on Corks, Capsules and Cases, also to age mark.

John Jameson & Son
[Signature]

COLD STORAGE.
THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.,
have now 40,000 Cubic Feet of Cold Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.
Wm. FARLANE, Manager.
Hongkong, 18th November, 1901. 47

DAVID CORSAIR & SON'S
MERCHANT NAVY
NAVY BOILED
LONG FLAX
RELIANCE CROWN
TARPAULING
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.
Sole Agents.
295

GROSS AND NET TONNAGE.

A Commission composed of Lords Spiritual and Temporal and His Majesty's Faithful Commons has favoured the country with a draft measure which, says the *Straits Times*, to some sections of the mercantile community here, will come as a rude awakening. For years past a little fleet of small ships has been constantly engaged in the distributing trade along the coast and among the islands, and this they were able to do because they enjoyed the privilege, being under 50 tons net register, of carrying native masters and drivers. Legislators at Home are desirous of bringing to an end a long-standing controversy between shipowner and dock authorities with regard to the computation of registered tonnage, on which dock dues are paid. To meet this, the Merchant Shipping (Tonnage Deduction for Propelling Power) Bill has been prepared. This measure lays down that the deductions for propelling power, which the shipowner shall not in any case exceed fifty-five per cent. of the portion of the tonnage which remains after other deductions allowed by the Merchant Shipping Act of 1894 are made. This is an initial instance of technical difficulties to the lay mind with which the measure is exceptionally well spiced. But these have to be overcome in order to understand fully the Bill in question.

We are told that, in computing gross tonnage the cubic capacity of a vessel is measured, and every hundred cubic feet is taken as a ton, and in order to find the registered tonnage certain deductions have to be made from the gross tonnage. Amongst these is the space occupied by the crew, or appropriated to their use, and also that occupied by propelling power. Now, the Board of Trade, as well as shipowners and dock authorities, have a grievance that they desire to see adjusted. They declare that these deductions have been too much, and, in supporting the Bill, they point out that, as harbour rates are registered on the net tonnage, which is really meant to represent the freight earning portion of the vessel, the revenue of harbour and dock authorities suffers considerably in consequence of the marked decline in this registered tonnage. Hitherto, the deduction for propelling power was either 32 per cent. of the actual gross tonnage of the ship, or 17 times the actual size of the engine-room. This large deduction allowed space both for machinery and coal bunkers, and, consequently, brought down the net registered tonnage to a very low figure, some cases from one-sixth to one-twentieth of the gross tonnage of the ship. It is common knowledge that some steamers were constructed by naval architects with a direct intention of keeping down the net register and evading the rules of the Merchant Shipping Acts. There is the remarkable case, well known in Singapore, of the steamer *Albion*, whose gross tonnage was 257 tons, and whose net registered tonnage was only 10 tons. Then there is the notorious old *Sa Belle*, now owned by the F. M. S. Government, and so exempted from the payment of the proposed new tax. She was 467 tons gross and 43 tons net, the wide difference in the respective tonnage being due to the fact of her being a non-freight carrier and having a large reduction made for propelling space. But the Naval Government is even more exceptionally favoured in this respect. They own the *Harry Escombe*, whose tonnage is 505 gross and 13 net, the *Richard King* of 327 and 17 respectively, and the *Sir John*, 411 and 4 respectively. Under the Board of Trade's regulations, it is not possible to prevent ships being built with this unduly low tonnage and, if for the purpose of introducing this new Act has been introduced, when this comes into force, such vessels as the above will find that they have to pay on about half their gross tonnage or render themselves liable to a fine not exceeding £5.

Turning to the effect of the Act in Singapore and the Straits Settlements, where increased registered tonnage will bring the smaller craft under local regulations necessitating the carrying of European captains and engineers, trade is more likely to suffer to a greater extent than the revenue to the Marine Department will gain. To meet the consequent appreciation in wages, these ships of the mosquito fleet may have to resort to a higher tariff for freight, against which larger traders under a foreign flag, with native officers, will compete successfully. In fact, vessels of a small net tonnage will disappear, and no ships under fifty per cent. of their gross tonnage will fly the British flag. When the bill was brought forward at home, a large number of bodies, principally associated with pilferage operations, and dock undertakings, lodged petitions against the measure, and hired Mr. Balfour Brown, K.C., whose association with Singapore, in the matter of the Tanjong Pagar Dock Arbitration, is recent history. The objections raised by him before the Hybrid Committee of the House of Commons are not applicable to Singapore, where the Merchant Shipping Acts are in force and cover most of the ground already under legislation in other parts of the Empire. Towing vessels employed exclusively as tugs will be exempt, so long as they do not carry passengers, cargo or stores. Overseas the same under this Act, which, so far as existing ships are concerned, and vessels whose construction was commenced or the contracts for whose construction was signed before May 1, will operate on July 1, 1910. As any amendment made to Part I of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1894 comes into force in all parts of the British Empire, Singapore will be called upon to adopt the measure, though if it is found that the adverse effect on ships of small tonnage is serious respecting the employment of its officers, the outcry that will be sure to follow its enforcement can be satisfied by the introduction of a local Ordinance under which the tonnage limit of ships in charge of native masters can be raised.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth say in their weekly share report, dated Hongkong 13th Sept., 1907:—We have again to report upon a very quiet week, which closes practically featureless, and without any material change in quotations. Exchange on London is quoted to-day at 2/2 9/16 T/P, and on Shanghai at 73 T/T. BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have been done in small lots at \$145 to \$147 for old ex new, and at \$5.5 for the new issue, the market closing steady at these rates, but with probable sellers of the latter. London is unchanged at £78 and £91 for the old and new issues respectively. National are neglected and without change at \$61. MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions continue in request at \$760, and China at \$700. There are sellers of New China at \$14.75, Yangtzes at \$175, and Cantons at \$270. FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkong's continue on offer at \$315. Chinas, after a sale at \$87, have declined to \$86.5 sellers. SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao continue on offer at \$28. Indos are in request at \$68 for Preferred and Deferred conjointly, and Chinas and Amstams at \$15. Dredges have been booked at \$414 closing with further buyers, and Shell transports at 44 1/2. Star Ferries are

wanted at \$20 and \$11, for the old and new issues respectively.

RENTS.—No business is reported in this section, and we quote Chinas at \$95 and Lonsons at \$21, both with sellers as before.

MINERS.—Charbonnages are still enquired for at \$470. Rubis have been the medium of a very fair business at from \$6.50 to \$8, the market closing with probable buyers at the latter rate.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks, after small sales at \$105, have declined to \$104 with sellers. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves have been booked at \$63 and \$64 closing firm with buyers at the latter rate. New Army Docks continue on offer at \$111. Shanghai Docks are easier in the north at \$11.77, and Shanghai and Hongkong Wharves at \$11.22.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—There are sellers of Hongkong Lands at \$97, West Point at \$48, and Kowloon Land at \$95. Hongkong Hotels continue in request, but are apparently unobtainable at \$101. Whampoa's Estates have been booked at \$10 and are still wanted at the rate. Shanghai Lands are unchanged at \$11.22.

COTTON MILLS.—We have no business or change in quotations to report.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Dairy Farms have improved to \$16 with sales and further buyers. Green Island Cement has been booked at \$101, to \$11 closing with sellers at the latter rate and buyers at slightly less, roughly \$10.9. Electricians have sold at \$1.33, and Steam Locomotives at \$81, the latter closing with further buyers. Peak Tramways are wanted at \$12 and \$11, for the old and new issues respectively.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—September 15th, Sunday, 10th after Trinity. Holy Communion (7.30 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) (Full Choir). Responses, Psalms, Venite, Stanzas, Psalms of the 15th morning; Te Deum, Stanford in B flat; Benedicite, Garrett in G, Anthem, "No Shadows Under" (Gail). Holy Communion (12 noon). Kyrie, Adagio in F, Hymns 221 and 169. Evensong (5.45 p.m.) Responses, Psalms, of the 15th evening; Magnificat, Goss (7th evening); Nunc Dimittis, Havergal (7th evening); Hymns, 193, 200 and 27.

N.B.—Psalms 76, Verses 1, 2, 11 in unison. 70, Verses 1, 6 in unison. 77, Verses 1, 7, 11, 16, 17, 18 in unison. Hymns 194, Verses 2 in unison.

St. Francis's Church, Queen's Road, West.—10th Sunday after Trinity. Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Venite, Stanzas; Te Deum, Woodward Stanz; Hymns, 286, 331, 339 and 219; Kyrie, Holy Communion 12.15. Evening Prayer 6.30. Magnificat, Baraby; Nunc Dimittis, Felton; Hymns, 253, 263, 281 and 24.

The Church Launch, Dayprayer, will call on ships carrying white crews to bring friends ashore to the services, between 9.15 and 10.30 a.m., and between 5.15 and 6 p.m. (Kowloon Police Pier 4.30 and 6), returning afterwards.

The "Answering Bannant" is the call flag. All the sailings are free and unappropriated. Visitors welcome. Books, etc., provided.

Sunday School 10.45 a.m.

St. Andrew's, Kowloon.—(Robinson Road, near British School). Sunday.—Holy Communion 1st Sunday in month at noon; 2nd and 4th Sundays at 8 a.m.; 3rd and 5th Sundays at 7 p.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon at 11 a.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon at 6 p.m.; Children's Service, and Hymns, if necessary, on 3rd Sundays, at 4 p.m. Sunday School at 3 p.m. on remaining Sundays. Wednesday, Schoolroom. Evening Prayer with address, at 6 p.m.; Congregational practice of Hymns, etc., at 6.45. "Hymnal Companion" used and provided. All seats are free after the commencement of service. Appropriated sittings are reserved up to that time only. Changes before or after any of the services and Baptisms at special times, by appointment with the chaplain. The Church is open daily until sunset, and can be used for Prayer and Meditation.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road (Roman Catholic). Mass, Benediction and Sermon in English, at 10 a.m.

Mosquitoes Avoid
the presence of Carbolic
that is why the
use of

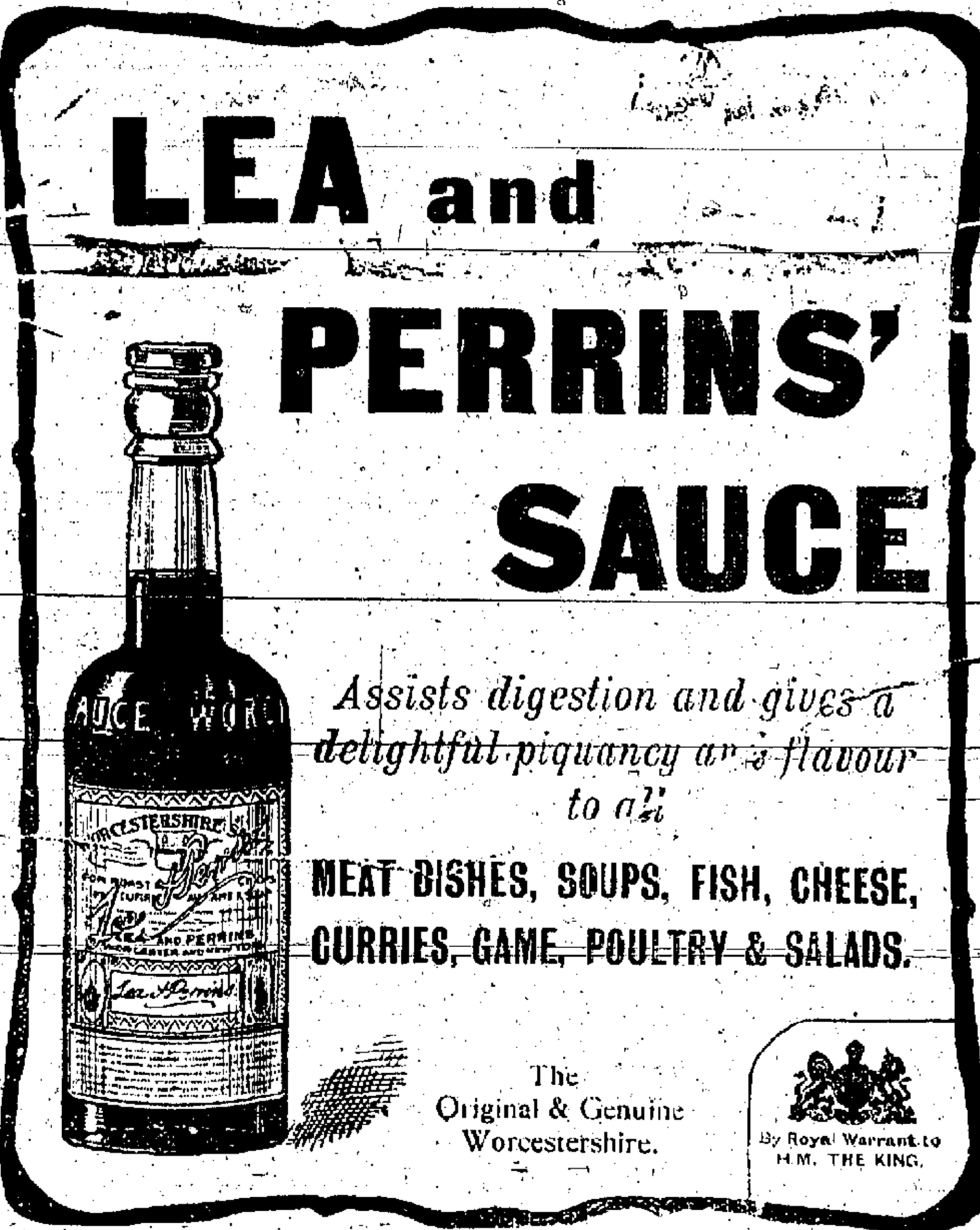
Calvert's
20%
Carbolic
Soap

has been found such an excellent protection against the attacks of these and other insects. It imparts also a delightful freshness to the skin, and, of course, is powerfully antiseptic, an advantage readily appreciated in warm climates.
Sold by Local Chemists and Storekeepers.
Made by F. G. Calvert & Co., Manchester, Eng.

MAKES THE SKIN
AS SOFT AS
VELVET
REMOVES ALL
ROUGHNESS,
REDNESS, HEAT,
IRRITATION, TAN, and
KEEPS THE SKIN
SOFT, SMOOTH, and WHITE
ALL THE YEAR ROUND.
Delightfully COOLING & REFRESHING
during the summer.
Bottles, 1/9, and 2/6 each.
M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham.

ON SALE
A TABLE OF THE
RATES OF EXCHANGE
AT HONGKONG
FOR
DEMAND DRAFTS ON BOMBAY
On the Day Proceeding the Day of the Closing
of the Indian Mints to the Free Coinage of
Silver
FROM 1893 TO 1905;
ALSO
RATES FOR SOVEREIGNS, GOLD
LEAF, BAR SILVER (From 1900),
and other useful information.
Price, 81 CASH.

On Sale at the "DAILY PRESS" Office, or
Local Booksellers.



LEA and PERRINS' SAUCE

Assists digestion and gives a delightful piquancy and flavour to all MEAT DISHES, SOUPS, FISH, CHEESE, CURRIES, GAME, POULTRY & SALADS.

The Original & Genuine Worcestershire.

By Royal Warrant to H.M. THE KING.

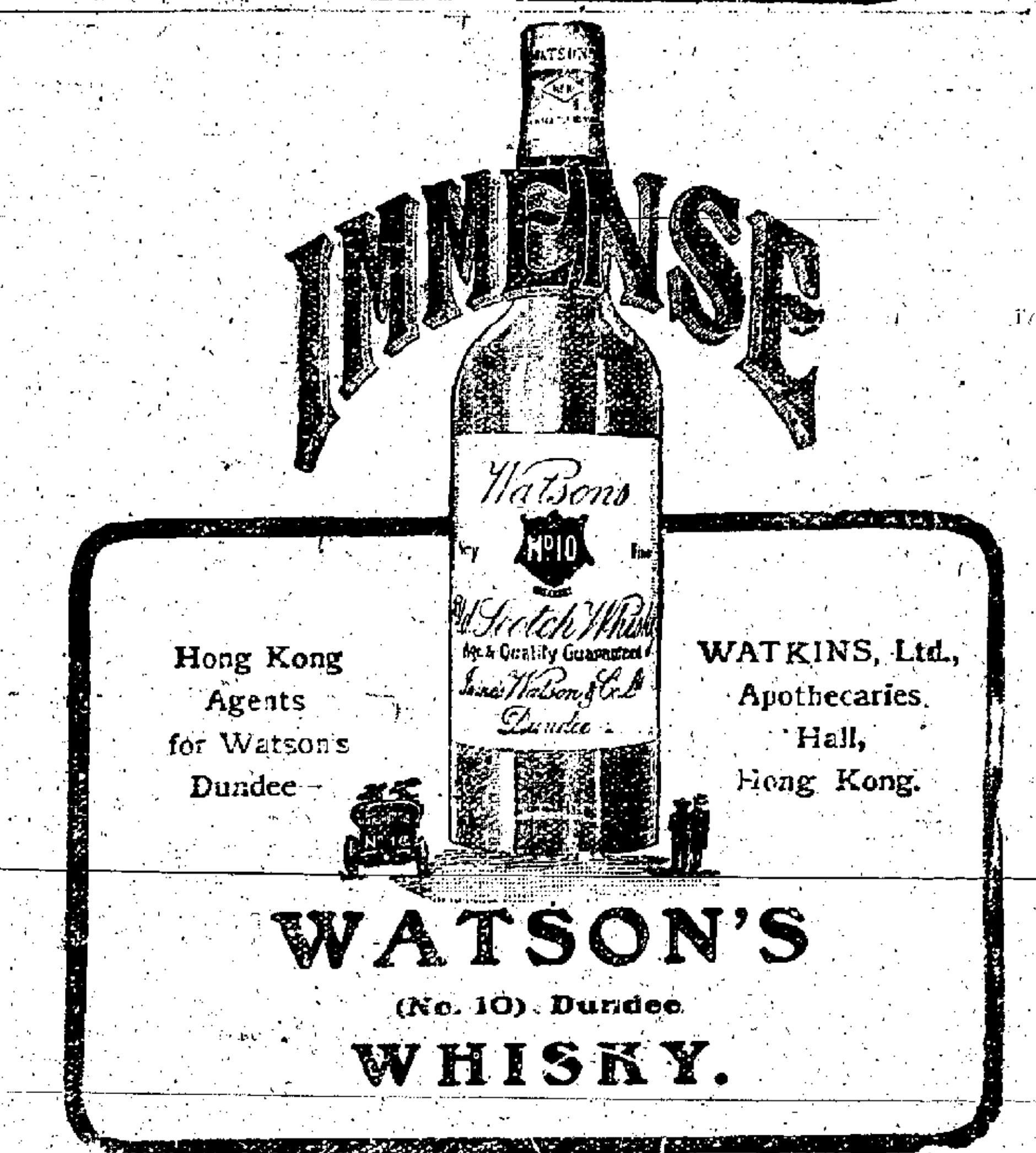


MASTERS' "VERACITY"
(CENTRE SECOND WATCH)
with seven years' signed guarantee.

One of the most important features of this watch is its accuracy. It is a self-winding watch, and its movement is of the highest quality. It is a watch that is worth its price.

Send for a list of prices and a list of agents.

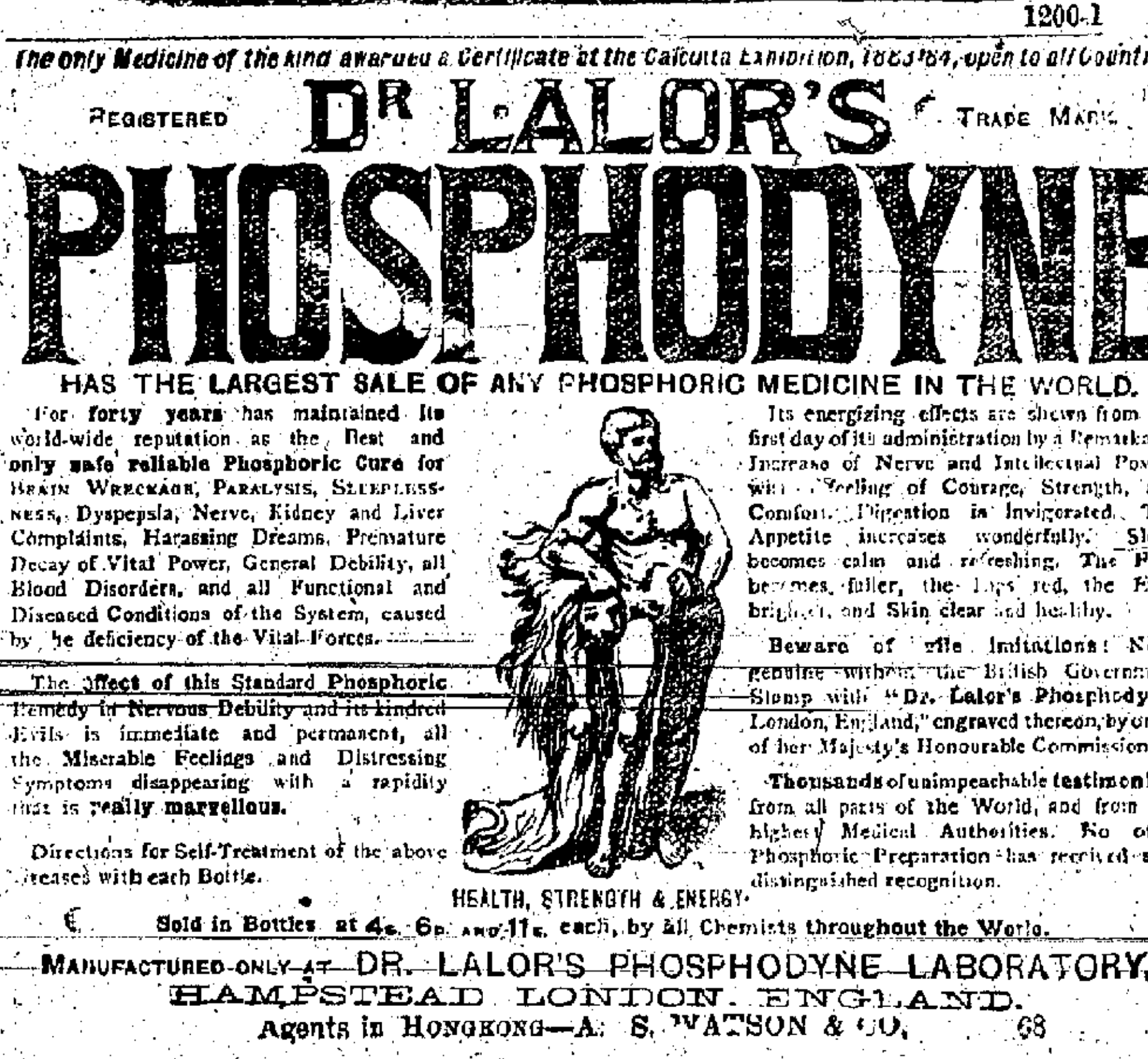
MASTERS, LTD., 61, Hope Street, RYE, ENG.



WATSON'S WHISKY.
(No. 10) Dundee

Hong Kong Agents for Watson's Dundee

WATKINS, Ltd.,
Apothecaries,
Hall,
Hong Kong.



DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

The forty years' unimpaired reputation as the best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for Brain Weakness, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Hysterical Dreams, Epilepsy, Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Disordered Conditions of the System, caused by deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy for Nervous Debility and its kindred evils is immediate and permanent, all the miserable feelings and distressing symptoms disappearing with a rapidly increasing vitality.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above named conditions are given in the book.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSHIRE LONDON, ENGLAND.

Agents in HONGKONG—A. S. WATSON & CO.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

(and from the 30th instant, the British Post Office, at Tientsin will be closed.)

The *Manchuria*, sailing on the 14th instant, will not call at Shanghai.

The *Nippon Maru* with the French mail of the 16th August leaves Saigon on Friday, the 13th instant, at 5 p.m., and may be expected here on Monday, the 18th instant. This packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on the 13th July.

The *Nippon Maru*, with the American mail leaves Manila on Saturday, the 14th instant, at night, and may be expected here on or about Monday, the 16th instant, p.m.

FOR	PER	DATE
Haiphong	Hanoi	Saturday, 14th, 9.00 A.M.
		Saturday, 14th,
		Printed Matter and Sam-
		ples, 10.00 A.M.
		Registration, with late
		fee of 10 cents up to
		10.45 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU		
and SAN FRANCISCO		
(Supplementary mail on board up to the		
time fixed for departure of the mail		
Extra Postage 10 cents)		

Manila	Sui Tai	Saturday, 14th, 1.15 P.M.
Shanghai, Yokohama and Kobe		Saturday, 14th, 3.0 P.M.
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama		Saturday, 14th, 4.00 P.M.
Swatow and Shanghai		Saturday, 14th, 5.00 P.M.
Singapore		Saturday, 14th, 5.00 P.M.
Moji, Kobe and Yokohama		Sunday, 15th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui		Sunday, 15th, 9.00 A.M.
Moji, Kobe, Yokohama and Portland		Sunday, 15th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foshow		Sunday, 15th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow and Bangkok		Sunday, 15th, 11.00 A.M.
Singapore		Monday, 16th, 1.00 P.M.
Keelung, Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama,		Monday, 16th, 2.00 P.M.
Victoria B.C. and Seattle		Monday, 16th, 5.00 P.M.
Singapore		Monday, 16th, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai		Tuesday, 17th, 10.00 A.M.
		Tuesday, 17th,
		Printed Matter and Sam-
		ples, 10.00 A.M.
		Registration, with late
		fee of 10 cents up to
		10.45 A.M.

EUROPE, S.C. INDIA VIA TATTOON
(Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra
Postage 10 cents.)
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes
in time for the first clearance will be
included in this contract mail.)

Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Lightning	Tuesday, 17th, NOON.
Swatow, Ningbo and Shanghai	Shanghai	Tuesday, 17th, 3.0 P.M.
Amoy, Chefoo and Newchwang	Kowloon	Tuesday, 17th, 3.0 P.M.
Manila	Tian	Tuesday, 17th, 3.0 P.M.
Singapore	Zyngan	Tuesday, 17th, 4.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe and Moji	Kowloon	Thursday, 19th, 3.00 P.M.
Dalry	Kowloon	Friday, 20th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila	Yuenang	Friday, 20th, 3.00 P.M.

NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU
and SAN FRANCISCO
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in time for the first clearance will be
included in this contract mail.)
The Parcel mail will be closed on Friday,
the 20th instant, at 5 p.m.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama,		
Victoria and Vancouver (B.C.)		
(Supplementary mail on board up to the		
time fixed for departure of the mail.		
Extra Postage 10 cents)		
Tientsin	Cheongshing	Saturday, 21st, 11.00 A.M.
Chefoo and Tientsin	Kowloon	Saturday, 21st, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow and Shanghai	Kowloon	Monday, 23rd, 3.00 P.M.

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Chefoo and Tientsin	Kowloon	Saturday, 21st, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow and Shanghai	Kowloon	Monday, 23rd, 3.00 P.M.

Samarang and Sourabaya
Tientsin

IT IS PURE.

IT IS WHOLESOME.

IT IS REFRESHING.

SUN PILSENER BEER.

TRY IT

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

SOLE AGENTS—

H. RUTTONJEE & SON.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS

Hongkong, 28th August, 1907

TO-DAY

Ordinary Annual Meeting, Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving & Dyeing Co., Ltd., at General Manager's Office, 1230 p.m.

PASSENGERS.

Per *Bohio*, for Hongkong, from London, S.S. *Bohio*, Capt. J. J. Conroy, Messrs. A. G. Carter and H. Woodward, from Singapore, Mr. A. Denny, and Rev. H. O. Bower, from London, for Shanghai, Miss D. Fraser, Messrs. G. H. Alcock, S. Furness, F. D. Allen, T. G. Mills, A. Aitkenhead, E. Randall, W. Parker, D. J. Gordon, F. McLeod, V. N. Peck, J. Sutcliffe, R. Simpson, J. L. E. Wallow and F. Gates, for Yokohama, Messrs. J. G. Taylor and H. Smith.

DEPARTED.

Per *Prinz Sigismund*, from Hongkong, for Australia, etc., Lieut. Fielder, Messrs. Robert S. Cramble, James Dear, Theobald, Diehl,

報新外中港香

CHUNG NGOI SA-AN-PO

(Chinese Daily Press)

Is the oldest and still immovably the best

medium for Advertising among the

Native Community.

Established for nearly FIFTY YEARS

Circulates largely throughout Southern China

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be obtained at the Office, 104, Des Voeux Road

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or from the different Agents.

Documents translated from or into Classical

or Colloquial Chinese.

JOINT STOCK SHARE.

Hongkong, September 13th.

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Alhambra	Pa. 200	\$120.

Banks—
Hongkong & Shanghai

National B. of China
Bell's Asbestos E. A.

China-Borneo Co.
China Light & P. Co.
China President

Cotton Mills—
B. W. & Co.

Hongkong Electric
Hongkong Hotel Co.
Hongkong Ice Co.

Hongkong Paper Co.
Canton

China Fire
China Traders
Hongkong Fire

North China
Union

Land and Building
Hongkong Land Co.
Humphrey's Estate

Kowloon Land & B.
Shanghai Land
West Point Building

Mining—
Charbonnages
Reube

Fork Tramways
Philippine Co.

Bedouins
China Sugar
Luzon Sugar

Steamship Companies
China and Manila
Douglas Steamship

H. Canton & M.
Indo-China S.N. Co.
Shall Transport Co.

Star Ferry
Do, Nanyang

South China M. Post.
Steam Laundry Co.
Stores & Dispensaries

Campbell, M. & Co.
Powell & Co., Wm.
Watkins

United Asbestos
Do, Foundries
Union Waterboat Co.

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10.45 A.M.
Letters, 11.00 A.M.

Printed Matter and Sam-
ples, 11.00 A.M.
Registration, with late

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The Indo-China str. *Kulson* from Calcutta and the Straits left Singapore for this port on 9th inst. at 4 p.m.

The str. *Lepanto* left Calcutta for this port via the Straits on 5th inst., and may be expected here on or about 21st instant.

The M.M. str. *Nova* with the next French Mail, left Saigon yesterday at 5 p.m. for this port.

The T.K.K. str. *Nippon Maru* arrived at Manila on the 12th inst. at 5 p.m., and will probably leave to-night, making her probable arrival at Hongkong on the afternoon of the 18th inst.

The I.G.M. str. *Manila* left Sydney on Tuesday the 27th ult., and may be expected here on or about Thursday the 19th inst. a.m.

The G.P.R. str. *Empress of India* left Vancouver a.m. on Tuesday the 3rd inst. for Hongkong via the usual ports of call.

The N.Y.K. str. *Yokohama Maru* (Bomby Line) left Singapore for this port on the 7th inst., and is expected here to-day.

The str. *Chavez* sailed from Keelung on 11th inst. afternoon, and may be expected here this afternoon.

The A.I. str. *Pavia* left Singapore for this port on the 7th inst., and is expected here to-day.

The N.Y.K. str. *Kawachi Maru* (European Line) left Kobe for this port via Moji and Shanghai on the 7th inst., and is expected here on the 14th inst.

The Ben Line str. *Bombay* from London left Singapore on 11th inst. for this port.

The N.Y.K. str. *Yokohama Maru* (Bomby Line) left Colombo for this port via Singapore on the 10th inst., and is expected here on the 24th inst.

The Danish str. *Indien* left Port Said on Thursday the 28th ult., and may be expected here on or about Tuesday the 24th inst.

The E. & A. str. *Empire* left Sydney on the 5th inst. for this port via Queensland Ports and Manila.

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Mr. E. S. Abraham
Mr. J. L. Andrew
Mr. J. B. B. B. B.

Mr. H. B. B. B.
Mr. J. B. B. B.
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THE COLLAPSE IN JAPANESE SECURITIES.

The Times correspondent at Tokyo wrote on July 14th:

Towards the close of last January Japanese economies entered a downward grade, the extremity of which was to have been reached on June 17. Perhaps the most eloquent method of describing what occurred in that interval is to record operations on 'Change' in the cases of a few of the gilt-edged securities:

Names of Securities.	Highest Quotation (Jan. 17)	Lowest Quotation (June 17)
Tokyo S.S. (Company)	122.50	103.90
Tokyo Electric Tram	124.00	103.80
Koshiki Electric Tram	154.00	87.95
Yusen Kaisha	154.00	91.25
Tokyo Gas Co.	191.00	90.00
Fuji Cotton Spinning	244.90	88.50
Tokyo Cotton Spinning	189.00	68.50
Kanagawa Cotton Spinning	209.95	149.00
Yokohama	175.05	100.00
Sugar	162.50	77.55
Tokyo Stock Exchange	780.00	123.50

The aggregate meaning of this depreciation becomes plain when we note that the total market value of the 53 kinds of shares handled by the Tokyo Stock Exchange was \$38,409,137 yen on January 17th, namely, the period of greatest inflation, against which the sum actually paid up on the shares (which numbered 7,573,824) was 406,994,200 yen. But on June 17th, although the sum paid had increased to 410,121,200 yen, the aggregate market value of the whole was only 5,361,200 yen, which represents a shrinkage of 33,447,937 yen. This relates to 'Tokyo' alone. There can be no doubt that, if similar statistics for the other exchanges throughout the Empire were compiled, the total shrinkage would amount to at least 50 million sterling.

The reasons of this extraordinary debacle are difficult to discover clearly. Of course the January quotations indicated a condition of inflation from which some reaction was inevitable sooner or later. But the prices in the June column of the above table show a panic, and at the outset of the depression there were no ostensible causes for panic. From the beginning of the year 1906 the country entered a period of industrial expansion, as was natural after the war. Enterprises of all kinds found ready and even eager support, and by the spring of the current year capital had been pledged to the extent of some 200 million sterling on account of new undertakings. Out of this total sum not more than 30 millions was actually paid up, and the whole movement did not inspire any alarm, being attributed mainly to the nation's possession of large funds scattered throughout the country in the form of war outlays. But there was one feature of the expansion which which could not fail to be injurious in the long run, namely, the sale of shares. So sharply accentuated was the speculative spirit that, even before an enterprise had come into legal recognition, its shares, in some cases, commanded high premiums, and were eagerly bought up by men who imagined that every route of industrial expansion must lead to a gold mine. In these conditions the professional promoter saw his opportunity and exploited it greedily, with the result that when the period of depression set in many people found themselves in possession of shares which had been bought at high prices and were likely to become quite valueless. This could not fail to shock and check the spirit of enterprise, and thus to react upon the general demand even for shares of established companies.

By degrees, too, an uneasy suspicion arose that small banks, which had advanced money on the security of shares, would be unable to obtain remissions from the borrowers, and would be compelled to unload precipitately their holdings, to the further demoralization of an already weakened market, and possibly to the failure of the banks themselves. This suspicion, plainly calculated to produce the dreaded results, found confirmation in part. Within the short space of 17 weeks, ended June 17, no fewer than 39 banks were subjected to runs and 12 were obliged to close their doors. In English ears such a record sounds more formidable than it really is, for a special correction has to be applied—namely, that all these banks were exceedingly petty concerns from a European point of view, and that some of them were working on a capital of not more than ten thousand pounds. Nevertheless, the consequences were of great importance, and as these frequent announcements of banking embarrassments were supplemented by two episodes of prominent persons who had lost heavily on 'Change,' public nervousness became almost hysterical.

Happily there were corrective factors at work. The three great capitalists in Japan are the barley crop, the silk crop, and the rice crop. Of these the first two may now be said to be assured success. The barley is already harvested, and is for the average year, and seedling promises to have a record year, for whereas the export in 1906 reached the unprecedented figure of 10 millions sterling, there are good reasons to think that the total for this year will be nearly half as much again. In the case of rice—which is incomparably the most important of the three—it is still premature to speak with any assurance, but the rainy season, which plays a large part in the quantity of the crop, has been ideal thus far, and the best judges predict an exceptionally fine return. Consciousness that these remedial factors were at work gradually produced a feeling of reassurance, and this was accentuated by the action of the principal bankers of Tokyo, who, meeting on the 20th of June, formed a league for mutual protection, and decided to substitute strength of union for the conservative policy which had hitherto been dictated to them by circumstances. This changed attitude was not without effect. Indeed, then the whole situation is summed up, over-speculation is the only factor clearly responsible for the recent depression.

In other directions everything is satisfactory. Thus, whereas last year a w. an extraordinary growth of the country's foreign trade, the returns for this year are still more striking, since they show a total increment of six millions sterling up to the middle of June. In the region of State finance, too, equally gratifying results have been noticed. Thus the revenue for the fiscal year ended 31st of last March exceeded the estimate by three millions sterling, and this surplus, represented by the proceeds of increased expenditure, has enabled the Treasury to disperse with the flotation of eight millions sterling of domestic bonds, which transaction, sanctioned by previous Budgets, had been hanging over the nation's head for several months. The one-silver-need of the situation is cheap foreign capital. It is not possible to state exactly how many of the enterprises planned during the recent period of inflation have survived the ordeal of depression. Many have certainly been abandoned and many others will be similarly unfortunate. But there will be a large re-accumulation of second-hand capital, and it is calculated that if these are to be successfully developed, they must obtain fully one-half of their working capital from Europe and America. Doubts are expressed in some quarters as to whether the Japanese Government's policy has been quite wise in this matter. Believing that if the Industrial Bank

an official creation—were constituted the chief medium for contracting foreign loans, the borrowers would obtain reasonable terms and the lenders would be guaranteed against risky transactions, the Treasury extend its support and co-operation to that bank. In theory the idea was not un sound, but in practice it had the natural effect of driving out of the field several foreign syndicates which, though anxious to compete for Japan's custom, did not care to enter the lists against what in their eyes bore the character of an officially supported monopoly. That, however, is a side issue. Money finds its own way sooner or later to the places where it is most in demand, and Japan should be such a place, for that she is entering a period of great material development there can be little doubt.

Q. P. YEOMAN.

In the first place, he had a very peculiar name. Handicapped in the patronymy of his forefathers, his parents went one better, in his christian name, which they must have discovered in a book of Latin quotations and proverbs. Had Q. P. been of the highly sensitive mould, he would not have attained years of knowledge, doubtless he would have lived his life under a perpetual alias, but he was not so made. Like his name he was an ex-generous—a cheerful exaggeration in expression, tastes and habits. It was the custom to smile when he was mentioned, for he had a genius for transforming most situations in which he found himself into the laughable or grotesque.

Q. P. was a Volunteer, but he was an ardent rider for a year only, and for a week he was for the riding school, incurring dire pains and penalties which he somehow managed to cheerfully evade, though schools of warning notices and other unpleasant official documents were waiting for him at all hours of the day. I will take my readers with Q. P. from the hour he was sworn in, in the billiard room of an old fashioned snug little hotel until he consigned his troop of "acrobatic militia" to another, a hotter land, and left with a £10 fine hanging over his head, which he never paid, because they could not find him. Having sworn allegiance to "service" whenever and wherever called on, also a wrong address, unwittingly, the next we see of him, is in the squadron store, from which he extracts a helmet two sizes too big for him (which he endeavors to do so without satisfactory results), and sundry other articles and accoutrements. In the riding school he has a harrowing time, even for a recruit. When he is shot from the back of a horse with lambskin habits, during a fierce effort to lower the stirrup leathers and at the same time push the bolt of the next man's rifle away from his knee everyone roars. Q. P. again. The Sergeant Major cracks a horsey joke. Situations like this call forth the finest efforts from Sergt. Majors. But Q. P. gets even. "All horses intended for camp will be inspected to-morrow at 5 p.m. by the Adjutant." This is the notice Q. P. receives at the breakfast table the following morning.

"The day arrives. The school-yard is crowded, with horses and riders. Some appear to have got in through a mistaken impression about the species of the vast animal creation required for the purpose, on the part of the riders. One passes, with a flick from a whip that sends the noble steed cowering on the turf in an energetic manner as though a few Chinese crackers were exploding of the end of his tail. Curses and imprecations terrible to a weak digestion, follow the course of another "charger," combined with pathetic, anxious enquiries as to what it is and where it was excavated. With a gloomy brow the yeoman rider's scarred Arab horse to kinder haunts and a coal cart. A horse stops dead on one occasion; expectancy in his eye, a wit calls "no today, biker, thank you, we have three leaves from yesterday!" And off he shoots again, following the dictates of habit which is second nature.

Slowly, painfully, clatters up Q. P. All voices are hushed. Q. P. winks, and the ghostly quadruped nearly overbalances. "Gothim from Henry's" whispers his rider in ecstasy. "Great isn't he, what?" (Henry's is the tale to which the aged equine is led to die). The Major gawks and splutters, the Sergt. Major turns pale, and the Adjutant's monocle falls down his neck. Q. P. stimulates a desire to increase his speed, which has a negative effect. Having enjoyed the sensation while he waits for the verdict, but passes on to the top of the yard, and hands the steed to a small boy with strict instructions not to bring it home. He returns without a smile and faces caustic comment with never a blinch.

"Bought it for three bob," explained Q. P. later on. "He who laughs last laughs best, eh?" His eventual luck is a black horse named Amy remounted from Alderhot, with one ear perpetually cooked back, and the other forward, in constant enquiry. And at the tail end of the afternoon, on returning from a tiring field day he would always earn the enmity of the Sergeant and the smiles of the crowd by dropping his reins and feigning sleep while his horse would wander on in front, for all the world as though he were gauged to the joke—"just for company for the Sergeant." Now and then Q. P. would go out "scouting," that is to say he would wander out of sight, into his horse's ear in a shady place, where he would be heard to say, "I am from a farm house, and do part on a blackberrying expedition, or a mushroom excursion, returning to the lions when dusk was gathering, and the horses had all been watered, groomed and fed, with weird lulls of a lost way, and specimens from a plundered orchard in his pocket. For, he was not a model yeoman. Q. P. seldom groomed his horse. Any little work in the lines was occasionally left to someone else, and it was Q. P. who one morning secured the distinction of parading with a blue headstrop, among 5000 of beautiful white ones. He had "lipped" it with Bicket's blue in the dark the night before, and his appearance on the ground, unconscious of the disaster (for as usual somebody else had to saddle and bridle for him) nearly paralyzed his young, enthusiastic Lieutenant. Q. P. was "severely spoken to" regularly every day, for dirty rifle, unburnished carb chains and stirrup leathers, but if the individual who took him to task could last out on the onshore with an "immovable" expression—which was rare.—Singapore Free Press.

A SUFFRAGETTE.

So much has been heard of recent date about the doings of the suffragettes, that the following few words may be excused. The lady to whom these remarks refer is not a municipal, elegantly, would be voting female, but a lady of delicate health, sweet disposition, patient in suffering and unobtrusive. Yet in spite of her antipathies she wishes her vote recorded, and that in favour of Van Houten's Cocoa, because it has been such a help to her. She has found it sustaining, strengthening, refreshing, delicious in flavour, easily made ready and not dear. It is really not dear because a little goes a long way, you only need a very small quantity to make a cupful of a delicious beverage. Give it a trial, lady, reader, and like the gentle suffragette above mentioned, you will find it delicious and also wish to record your vote in its favour.

THE CHINESE WHEELBARROW.

(From the N. C. Daily News.)

Most nationalities have one or two objects of daily use, which seem to embody their peculiarities. What is chosen as characteristic depends upon the intuition, and the experience of the observer. Thus, for the Frenchman there is a cartoon, which exactly represents the Englishman, whilst Englishmen have an image of a Frenchman, which is chosen as characteristic depends upon the intuition, and the experience of the observer. Thus, for the Frenchman there is a cartoon, which exactly represents the Englishman, whilst Englishmen have an image of a Frenchman, which is chosen as characteristic depends upon the intuition, and the experience of the observer.

To a writer, with only his own experience to guide him, no object seems to be more typical of the Chinese, than the wheelbarrow. It is typical, in the first place, of their ingenuity. To wheel an ordinary wheelbarrow is no easy task. The Chinese wheelbarrow, however, is an amateur's volunteer—and he will find how difficult it is. But even the European wheelbarrow would look foolish if he tried to manage a Chinese wheelbarrow. One can imagine how confidently he would maintain his hands, and grip the shafts. But, had he a load of potatoes on one side and a bundle of cabbage on the other, how far would he get on along a straight, trim garden path? How the Chinese would laugh at the attempt! "Here," they would say, "is the wonderful white man who is king over machinery, and who cannot control a simple thing like this!" But, though the Chinese have learned to manage their wheelbarrow, as they can learn to manage anything, yet it is a clumsy contrivance, and emblematic both of Chinese disregard of convenience, and of their hatred of change.

Instead of trying to preserve a balance between a heavy wooden packing case and a light cardboard box, we choose the easy method of using a truck. We limit the use of the wheelbarrow to things which can conveniently be contained therein. But to the Chinese the idea of convenience, as an end in itself, does not occur. His father smarted under the strain of preserving a balance, why should he escape discomfort by using the two-wheeled truck? He would as soon think of having pockets sewn into his clothes, or of wearing boots that kept out the wet.

The Chinese wheelbarrow is used quite as much as a means of progression as of conveyance. A wheelbarrow is cheap, and it can go where a ricksha cannot. A ricksha, for instance, is too large a vehicle to go through the narrow, poor alleys of the Shanghai Native City. Even if it could do so it would be out of place. The ricksha is exotic, intended for Europeans, and meant to run on roads. But the Chinese take no care of their roads; they are so much more at home in rough, tortuous alleyways. To use a ricksha in a native city would be just as incongruous as to drive a limousine cab through a country lane. One does not expect comfort, cleanliness or well-being in a Chinese native city, and a ricksha is, by comparison, the embodiment of all three. Besides, the ricksha stands for haste, and no Chinaman is over in a hurry. To dash about behind a running man betrays only the foreigner, to whom time is precious.

Then the wheelbarrow is the epitome of Chinese patience and resignation. Very often, of course, an upset occurs, and gives rise to a torrent of the most terribly abusive language, but, just as often, it results in a laugh and, at any rate, never prevents a renewal of effort. The fact that an annoyance has occurred to-day never seems to be an argument in favour of its recurrence to-morrow; or, if it does, that does not affect the coolie's estimate of his wheelbarrow. It is just the same all through the life of a Chinese. If he is visited with misfortune, well, he suffers it patiently. Trouble is the lot of man, and for some reason, hidden from his understanding, trouble is indicated. Therefore, tie up all the luggage, and strain beneath its weight again. It is very hot, and the road is full of menaces, but why attempt to escape?

But though the Chinese wheelbarrow stands for all the qualities at which a European laughs, and for some which he vaguely admires, yet it stands for something else as well. When the day is dying, there is something touching and gentle in the sight of a small party of Chinese women being carried along the Bubbling Well Road, or out on the road to Jessfield. They sit on either side of the wheel, laughing and chatting happily, whilst the coolie trundles them contentedly along. The hot day is over, and a pleasant breeze fans the branches above their heads, or stirs the fields that lie to right and left. The road winds out behind them, white and dusty, as they move towards the lights of home. They glance anxiously at the carriages, which sweep, so fast, beside them, treating them with such soot counter, and filling them with a vague wonder and distrust. Very demure and weak they look, these Chinese women, not to be hurried nor noisily shouted aside. Quickly the light is fading; it will be dark before they reach their homes, and the peace of the night is falling round them. Would one have them, after all, give up their simplicity for our luxury? Would one like them any the better if they drove? Is there not something sacred, even in their slow, clumsy wheelbarrow? Perhaps the Chinese woman has prerogatives, just because she is a woman. If she is fond of her wheelbarrow, is she not fond of children too, and does not anything, of which a woman is fond deserve at least the tolerance of men? Does it not, in any case, excuse the contradiction of an article which began by dissecting the ridiculous, and ends by discovering the picturesque?

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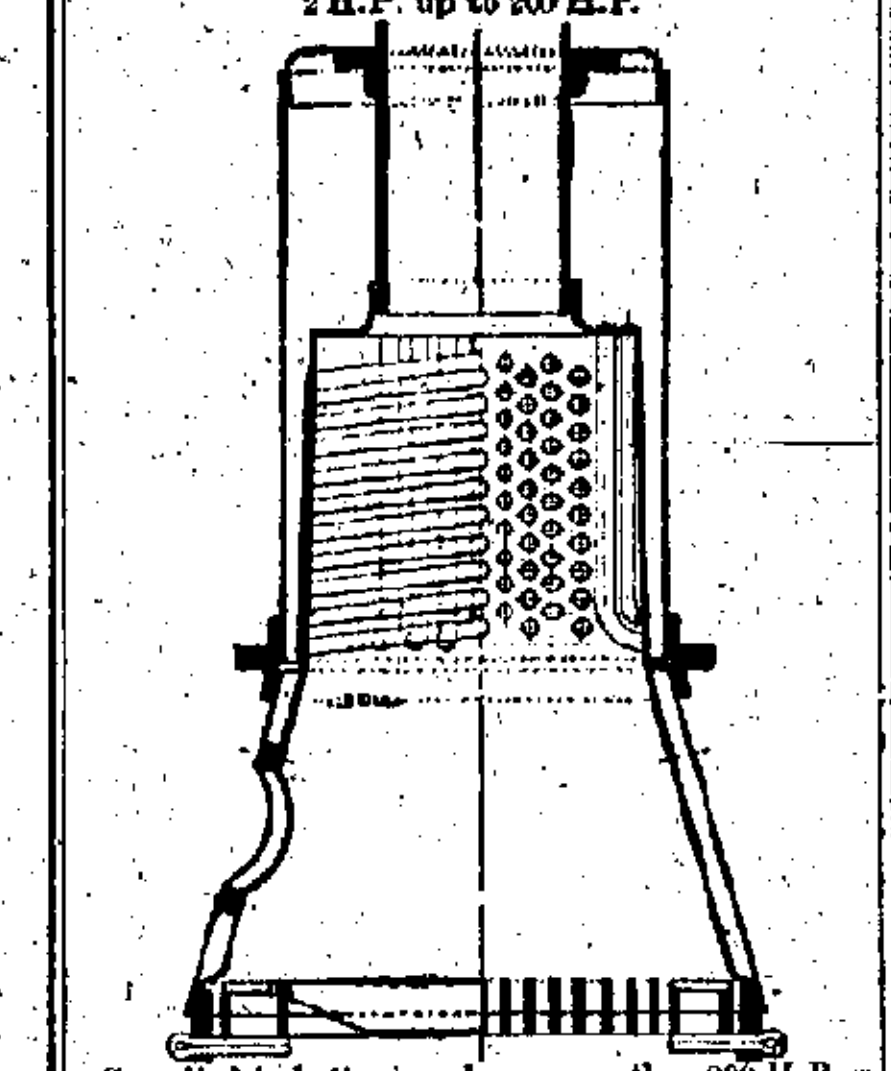
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LIGHTED UP AFRESH,
and a new culture imparted in play, what had so lately seemed without use, up, and valuations. This wonderful medicine is purely vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste, suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this never-failing recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for the wide-spread and unaccountable banishment.

It is sold by the principal chemists throughout the world. Price in England, 2/6 and 4/6. Purchasers should see that the word "THERAPION" appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Home Office, and without which it is a forgery.
Sold by Principals Chemists [2613]

EDWARDS' "HARLENE"
FOR THE HAIR

The Great Hair Producer & Restorer.
The Finest Dressing—Specially Prepared and Delicately Perfomed—A Luxury and a Necessity to every Modern Toilet.

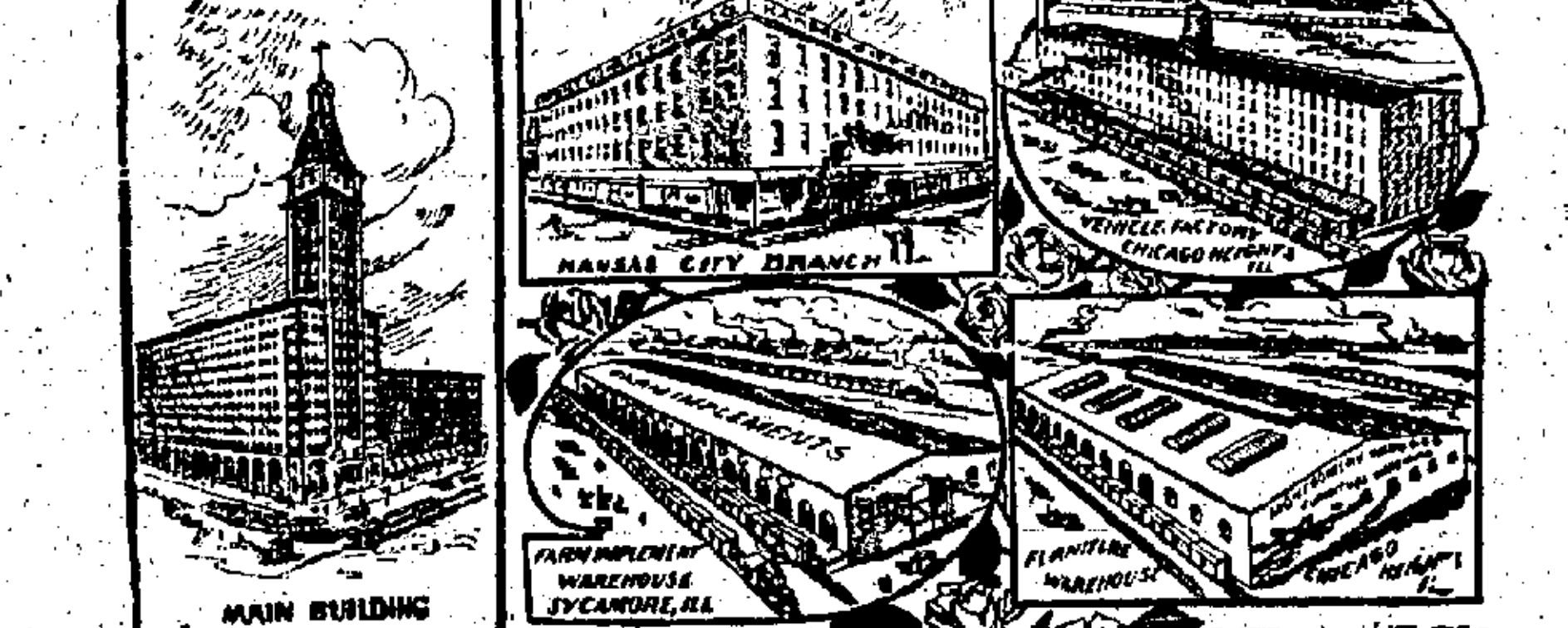
"HARLENE" produces Luxuriant Hair. Prevents it Falling Off and Turning Grey. Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache. The World-Renowned Remedy for Baldness. For Preserving, Strengthening and Rendering the Hair Beautifully Soft; for Removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc.; also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Original Colour.



UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE AND SUPPLIED DIRECT TO
H.M. The Queen of Greece
H.M. The Grand Duchess George of Russia
H.M. The Crown
H.M. Princess Wladimir
H.M. The Duchess of Sparta
H.M. The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin
H.M. Prince George of Greece
H.M. Princess of Sipiou
Princess Anna of Montenegro, &c.

1/-, 2/6 & 4/6 per Bottle, from Chemists and Stores all over the world, or sent direct on receipt of Postal Order.
EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., 95 & 96, High Holborn, London, W.C.

55-1



Special Low Freight Rates to the Orient

And our system of selling General Merchandise of every kind Direct to the Consumer enable you to obtain latest

American Goods at Chicago Prices

You can buy of us everything to eat, wear and use at the same prices paid by our three million customers in America. We ship by Fast Freight and the Pacific Steamers, and have a fixed low freight rate, not enjoyed by any other firm. On all classes of goods, irrespective of measurement, our special freight rate, covering both the rail and ocean haul, is only \$1.75 per 100 lbs. from Chicago to Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila, and through Bills of Lading prepaid on this basis can be secured in Chicago to any open port.

You run no risk. Our Export Division understands all requirements and we guarantee safe delivery. We pack goods properly and are prepared to take care of all details. We have had over 10 years experience in export shipping.

We have thousands of customers in the East; are well known to the banks and refer by permission to the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation and The Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China.
● Our new 1200 page Catalogue No. 74, Season 1905-6, just from the press contains clear illustrations, truthful descriptions and lowest prices of 126,000 articles in every day use. The book costs us almost \$1.00 gold to print and mail, but we will gladly send a copy to any household or prospective buyer, if you will show you wish us to do so by just writing and asking for a copy.

Montgomery Ward & Co.'s Catalogues Are Here.

We have sent a limited supply of these large Catalogues to the office of this paper, where all who need it at once can have one on payment of 50 cents to pay local postage and expenses.

Secure your copy at once to prevent delay.

Write a letter to our Export Manager, at Chicago, and ask him any questions you like. He will be glad to furnish any information.

Do not miss this opportunity to Get Our New 1200 Page Catalogue No. 74, FREE.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
CHICAGO, U. S. A.

ON SALE.

MARTIN'S APIOL STEEL PILLS
BOUND VOLUMES OF THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, January to June 1897. With Index. Price \$7.50.
On sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.
Hongkong, 28th July 1907.

9

BANKS

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1833.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £800,000
Shortly to be increased to £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,075,000
Shortly to be increased to £1,475,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £800,000

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 per cent.
for 6 months 3½ per cent.
for 3 months 3 per cent.

JOHN ARMISTEAD, Manager.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1907. 115

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED £1,125,000
PAID-UP £562,500
RESERVE FUND £170,000

BANKERS:
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LIMITED.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits:
For 12 months 4 per cent.
For 6 months 3½ per cent.
For 3 months 3 per cent.

EVAN ORMISTON, Manager.
Hongkong, 30th April, 1907. 24

THE

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ¥24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ¥11,550,000

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokyo, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Honolulu, Manila, Shanghai, Hankow, Canton, Peking, Tientsin, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, etc.

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

On Fixed deposits for 12 months 4½ per annum
" " " 6 months 4 per annum
" " " 3 months 3½ per annum

TAKEO TAKAMICHI, Manager.
Hongkong, 8th April, 1907. 580

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDELSMAATSCHAPPIJ.

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY).
ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL FL. 45,000,000 (23,750,000)
RESERVE FUND FL. 5,000,000 (2,417,000)

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.
HEAD-AGENCY: BATAVIA.

Branches: Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Rangoon, Samarra, Sourabaya, Charbon, Tegal, Pecalangan, Pasuruan, Tjilatjap, Padang, Medan, Palembang, Kota Radja, (Achene) Bandjermasin.

Correspondents at: Makassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hankow, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, etc.

LONDON BANKERS: THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on the Continent and in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts Banking Business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts 2½ per annum on daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits 12 months 4½ per annum.
" " 6 months 4 per annum.
" " 3 months 3½ per annum.

J. L. VAN HOUTEN Agent.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1907. 26

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP—SH. Tals. 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS, BERLIN.

BRANCHES:
Berlin, Hamburg, Calcutta, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, Tientsin, Tientsin, Kobe, Yokohama, Singapore.

Founded by the following Banks and Bankers:
KÖNIGLICHE SACHSISCHE (PREUSSISCHE) STAATSBANK Berlin.

DIREKTION DER DISKONTO-GESSELLSCHAFT DEUTSCHE BANK S. BLEICHRODER BERLINER HANDELS-GESSELLSCHAFT HAMBURGER HANDELS-UND INDUSTRIE-BANK ROBERT WASSERBURG & CO. MÜNCHEN.

ROBERT WASSERBURG & CO. MÜNCHEN.

ROBERT WASSERBURG & CO. MÜNCHEN.

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ROBERT WASSERBURG & CO. MÜNCHEN.

BANKS

NEDERLANDSCHE-INDISCHE HANDELSBANK.

(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK)
ESTABLISHED 1823.

Authorized Capital FL. 15,000,000 (21,250,000)
Subscribed Capital FL. 10,000,000 (Paid up)
Reserve Fund FL. 2,112,570.36 (2,175,048)

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.
SUB-OFFICE: THE HAGUE.
HEAD-AGENCY: BATAVIA.

BRANCHES at: Singapore, Sourabaya, Samarra, Indramajoe, Bandjoe, Medang, Penang, Rangoon, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Karachi, Djeddah, Bangkok, Saigon, Shanghai.

Correspondents at: Cherbon, Tegal, Pecalangan, Macassar, Pontianak, Padang, Medan, Penang, Rangoon, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Karachi, Djeddah, Bangkok, Saigon, Shanghai.

PARIS: COMPLOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Berlin: DEUTSCHE BANK.

Brussels: BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS BAS.

Vienna: UNION BANK.

Rome: BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA.

THE BANK buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit payable in all important places of the World and transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts at the Rate of 2½ per annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits: 12 months 4½ per annum.
" " 6 months 4 per annum.
" " 3 months 3½ per annum.

J. BOETTJE Manager.
No. 16, Des Vieux Road, Central.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER)

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ¥20,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ¥10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Amoy, Anping, Fuchow, Keelung, Swatow, Kobe, Nagasaki, Osaka, Shanghai, Tainan, Taipei, Yokohama.

HONGKONG OFFICE:
3, DES VIEUX ROAD.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Deposits received on terms which may be an application.

D. TOHDOW, Manager.
Hongkong, 5th April, 1907. 842

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

Fiscal Agents of the United States in China, the Philippine Islands, and the Republic of Panama.

CAPITAL PAID-UP Gold \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUND Gold \$3,250,000

HEAD OFFICE: 60 Wall Street, New York.

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, E.C.

Branches and Agents all over the World.

LONDON BANKERS: NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LIMITED.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money in Current Accounts at the Rate of 2½ per annum on Daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 12 months 4½ per cent. per annum.
For 6 months 4 per cent. per annum.
For 3 months 3½ per cent. per annum.

No. 9, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON, Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$10,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS \$11,750,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
G. H. MEDHURST, Esq., Chairman.

HON. MR. HENRY KESWICK, Deputy Chairman.

A. F. H. Esq., E. Shalim, Esq., E. G. Esq., H. A. Esq., C. R. Esq., A. J. Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER: HONGKONG—J. R. M. SMITH

SHANGHAI—H. E. R. HUNTER

LONDON BANKERS: LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 17th August, 1907. 21

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. 22

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "TREMONT"

FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, MOJI & MANILA.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

DODWELL & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 9th September, 1907. 7

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"GOEBEN"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Optum, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company, Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Monday, the 9th inst., at 5 P.M.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th Sept. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 15th Sept. at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 20th September, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 9th September, 1907. 5

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "VINE BRANCH."

FROM SYDNEY AND MANILA.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

DODWELL & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1907. 1493

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"BELGRAVIA"

Capt. Hildebrandt, having arrived Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature by the Undersigned, and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before To-day.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 19th Sept. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 18th Sept. at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

This Steamer brings on the cargo of s.s. "Suzuki" from Antwerp.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1907. 1497

ON SALE.

THE FIFTY YEARS

ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR

日曆英中年十五

FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1861 TO 31ST DECEMBER 1913, BEING FROM THE 1ST YEAR OF THE 76TH CYCLE TO THE 50TH YEAR OF THE 76TH CYCLE, THAT IS THE 34th YEAR OF TONG CHI TO THE 39th YEAR OF KWONG SUI.

PRICE \$2 CASH.

On Sale at the Hongkong "Daily Press" Office, or Agents in all the Ports of the Far East.

The Book will be sent by Registered Post (free) to any part of the World upon receipt by Agents of receipt of Money Order.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1906. 1841

AN APPEAL.

THE SISTERS who direct St. ANTONIO'S CONVENT at Macao will be very thankful to keep-repairs, Linen drawers, Cloisters and for their Hongkong, Macao, and elsewhere who will send to them remnants of material, books of patterns no longer used, and any pieces of cloth, whatever low amount of which they cannot make use.

Those who send will thus, at no cost to themselves, afford the numerous ladies in the convent, especially the little ones, opportunity for useful occupation; for pieces of cloth, even of a square inch, can be stitched together and very pretty pieces of work made out of cloth, that would otherwise be thrown away. These articles, bought by charitable persons and the Sisters are thus helped to keep up their very large establishment, which is maintained by the aid of friends and in a great measure by the earnings of the girls themselves, who lead by no means an idle life within the convent walls.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1904.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

AKI MARU, Japanese str., 3,995, M. Yagi, 8th September—Shanghai 5th Sept., General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

BELOVIA, German str., 3,473, Hildebrandt, 12th Sept.—Singapore 4th Sept., General—Hamburg-Amerika Linie.

CHILD, Norwegian str., 1,102, Angensen, 11th Sept.—Bangkok 3rd via Swatow 10th Sept., General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

CHIVEN, Chinese str., 1,177, C. Stewart, 12th September—Pakhoi 10th September, Ballant—Chinese.

CHOISING, German str., 1,021, Heywege, 7th Sept.—Bangkok 31st Aug., R. Co. and Wood—Butterfield & Swire.

CHOY, German str., 1,055, E. Spieson, 9th September—Bangkok 2nd September, R. Co. and Wood—Butterfield & Swire.

CHUANG, British str., 1,417, D. A. King, 11th September—Mojib 5th Sept., Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CITY OF DUBLIN, British str., 2,826, J. R. Macgregor, 11th September—Manila 8th Sept., Petroleum Oil—Standard Oil Co.

COURT, British str., 4,517, John Wiseman, 2nd Sept.—Kuchinozu 28th August, Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

DALM, M. str., 1,690, I. Sakurai, 11th Sept.—Tientsin 8th Sept., General—Oka Shosen Kaisha.

EMPEROR OF CHINA, British str., 2,006, A. H. Read, R.R., 25th Aug.—Vancouver 6th Aug., Mails & General—C.P.R. Co.

FAUSANG, British str., 1,410, H. S. Malkin, 5th September—Hongkong 3rd Sept., Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

GERMANIA, German str., 1,000, H. Flügge, 23rd Aug.—Singapore 12th Aug., Copra—Siemens & Co.

HAI, French str., 731, P. Morles, 10th September—Haiphong 7th and Hailow 9th Sept., General—A. B. Marty.

HINSA, British str., 1,536, A. G. Smith, 11th September—Kuchinozu 5th Sept., Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

KAC SHIMA MARU, Japanese str., 4,636, T. Arakawa, 12th Sept.—Bombay via Colombo and Singapore 5th Sept., Tea, Cotton and Yarn—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

KUANG, British str., 2,227, Wavell, 10th Sept.—Shanghai 7th Sept., General—Butterfield & Swire.

KOWLOON, German str., 1,487, A. Enigk, 7th Sept.—Nagasaki 2d Sept., General—Hamburg-Amerika Linie.

KWANG, Chinese str., 1,468, R. Lincoln, 10th Sept.—Shanghai 7th Sept., General—Chinese.

KWANG, British str., 1,228, Scott, 11th Sept.—Hongkong 8th Sept., Coal—Butterfield & Swire.

KWEIYANG, British str., 1,042, Dawson, 11th Sept.—Nagasaki, Ch. H. Hailow 7th Sept., General—Butterfield & Swire.

KWANGKANG, British str., 1,428, W. Palmer, 11th Sept.—Shanghai 7th via Swatow 10th Sept., General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.